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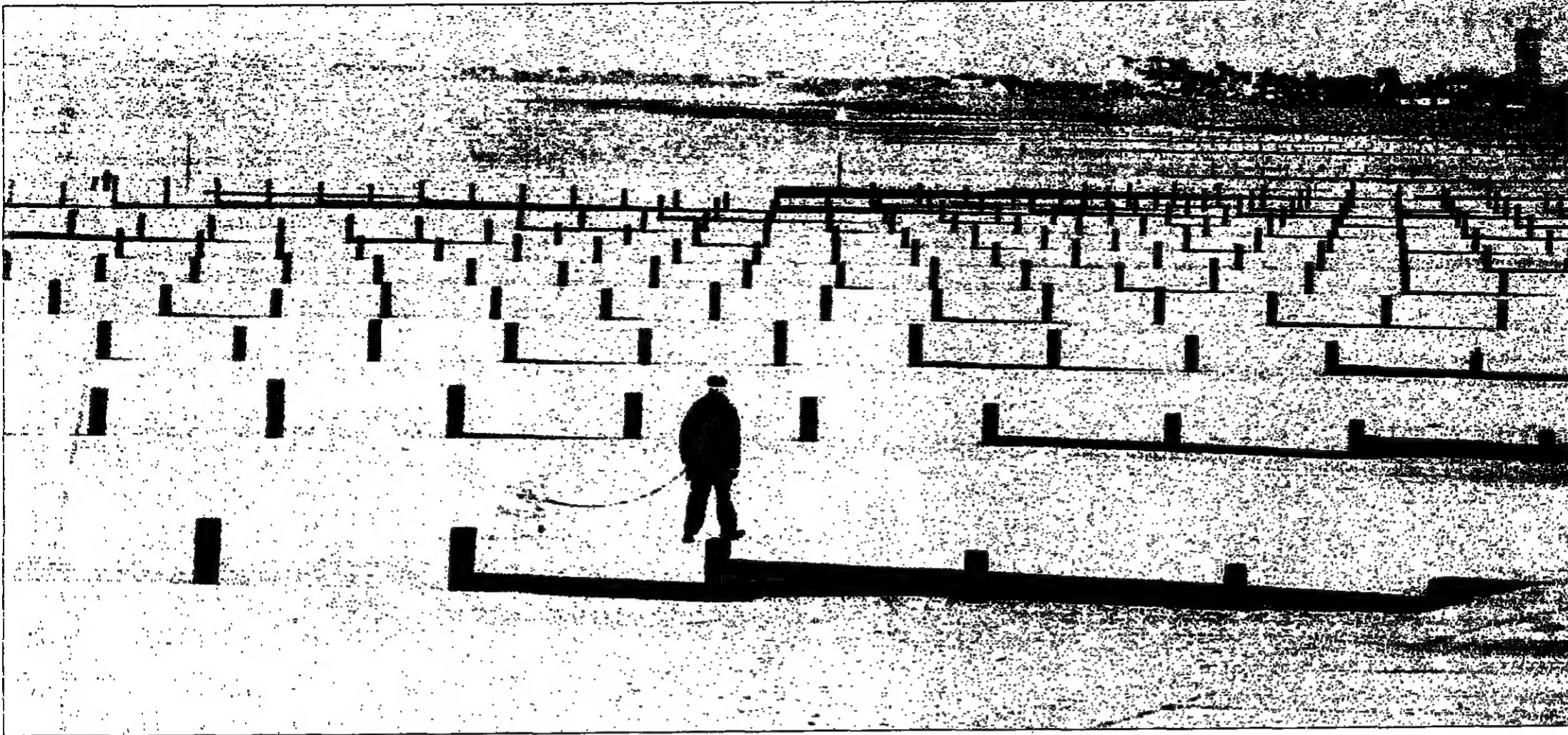
# THE TIMES

INTERNATIONAL  
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TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 1 1992

45p



Blank holiday: the beach at Dymchurch in Kent presenting a bleak scene yesterday as unseasonal wind and rain kept most families indoors

## Holiday ends in storms and a sea of mud

By Jenny Knight

WIND and rain lashed deserted beaches up and down the country yesterday as the unseasonal weather kept millions of families away from traditional Bank holiday sites.

The Notting Hill carnival in London was quiet with only 300,000 visitors and 59 arrests, police said. At the end of the three-day Reading festival thousands of rock fans were stranded in a sea of mud as they tried in vain to leave the rain-soaked site. Mount-ed police called to calm the crowds found their horses' legs sinking in the mud.

Chief Superintendent David Eyles said: "We have hundreds of thousands of cars stuck up to their axles in mud. I have just had a horse up to his belly in mud. We have called in the police mounted branch because there are so many people trapped."

Rescue services saved 12 people from the storm-tossed sea. Four fishermen in a 16 ft cabin cruiser battered by waves off the Northumbrian coast were rescued after a gleam of light from a cigarette lighter was spotted by Phil Caudle, a winchman aboard a RAF helicopter using night vision equipment. The helicopter, from RAF Boulmer in Northumberland which had been searching the North Sea for nearly two hours, alighted the men to safety after they were winched aboard.

Five army windsurfers were found by RAF helicopter in the afternoon after they got into trouble off Tenby, Dyfed. The five, from Penally army camp, were blown out to sea in Force Six winds and were unable to get back on their boards.

Five people were killed on the roads. Three young brothers were taken to hospital after a road accident in which their grandparents and another driver died. They were Fred Sinton, 64, a retired teacher, and his wife Agnes, 59, who died when their Rover car was in collision with a Ford Fiesta driven by Jason Irving, 22, of Maryport, Cumbria, on the A596 near the couple's home in

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### TODAY IN THE TIMES

#### EMPTY PREMISES



Peter Barnard investigates the battle for County Hall

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#### IT'S A SCREAM



Discover the pick of the arts this autumn

Life & Times Page 3

#### ST CUSTARD'S CELEBRATES



Nigel Molesworth hits 40

Life & Times Page 5

## Boycott threatens Owen peace talks

By Michael Binyon, Diplomatic Editor

LORD Owen, the new European Community negotiator on Yugoslavia, yesterday began a tour of EC capitals to muster support for the Geneva conference, which has been threatened before it starts by the withdrawal of key delegations from Serbia and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

He flew to Lisbon at the start of three days of consultations with EC governments before the opening in Geneva on Thursday of the follow-up to the London Conference. He said there was no quick solution to the war. The ferocity and distrust in the region could not be ignored. "We are dealing with history and you can't ignore it," he said. "I don't think you can set your own deadlines or talk in terms of immediate ceasefires. It's going to have to be a patient building process."

The Portuguese foreign minister said after talks that if

the Geneva conference failed to produce results, the only possible alternative would be force. João de Deus Pinheiro said that the international community could not passively allow the genocide and violation of human rights to go on for many more months. Yesterday Alija Izetbegovic, the Bosnian president, said that he would boycott the negotiations because of the weekend shelling in Sarajevo. In Belgrade, a motion of no confidence in Milan Panic, the Yugoslav prime minister, was tabled in the federal parliament over his handling of the peace talks in London.

The motion was supported by 68 members of the ruling Socialist party, who accused Mr Panic of going beyond his mandate. A vote could be taken on Thursday, and a defeat in the 178-member parliament for Mr Panic, the American businessman who came from California to improve the image of the regime

and took office last month, would force him to resign and plunge Yugoslavia into fresh turmoil. As Lord Owen left London, Tadeusz Mazowiecki, the former Polish prime minister, issued a report to the United Nations human rights commission saying Serb forces were to blame for the worst human rights violations in Bosnia. After visiting the war zone he concluded that the rule of law had completely broken down in Bosnia and that "ethnic cleansing" was about to spread to other parts of the former Yugoslavia.

His report called for an expansion of United Nations operations, saying the UN soldiers should cover the whole of Bosnia, not just selected protected zones, and should be given powers to stop abuses and gain access to detention centres. His 18-page report blamed mainly the Serbs for the atrocities.

but said that all three ethnic groups shared responsibility. "Nevertheless, the evidence available at this time suggests that the practices which have caused large numbers of Serbs to flee... cannot be compared to the systematic use of violence against ethnic Croats and Muslims in Bosnia and Herzegovina."

After talks with the Portuguese, who as the last holders of the EC presidency were deeply involved in trying to get peace talks going, Lord Owen will go on to The Netherlands, Germany and France. In Geneva he will co-chair with Cyrus Vance, the UN negotiator, the standing conference which will continue the London talks.

President Izetbegovic said yesterday that he would not attend the talks "if the murderous assault on the Bosnian people in Sarajevo does not cease". In a separate interview with Newsweek, he accused the West of betraying its principles by ignoring the region's problems, and said that if it had shown the same hesitation at the start of the second world war, the Nazis would now rule the world.

In Belgrade all 30 members of the Radical Party, strong supporters of Slobodan Milosevic, the Serbian president, signed the motion of no confidence in Mr Panic, who had threatened in London to dismiss Mr Milosevic. The nationalist Radical deputies were angered by the London discussions on recognition between Mr Panic and Franjo Tudjman, president of Croatia.

Brana Cernovic, a Socialist legislator who supported the motion of no confidence, said they also disliked Mr Panic's agreement to give the international community a voice in the future of the Kosovo region of Serbia, where the Albanian minority claims it is denied human rights.

Heavy fighting, page 9  
Diary, page 10

## Finance ministers meet to prepare for French 'non'

By Robin Oakley and Charles Bremner in Paris

NORMAN Lamont today goes into another week battling to keep the pound afloat with one eye on the exchange rates and the other on French opinion polls.

At the end of the week the Chancellor hosts a meeting of EC finance ministers in Bath where they will draw up contingency plans for a "no" vote in the French referendum on the Maastricht treaty on September 20.

Mr Lamont and the French government will have taken some comfort from a telephone poll yesterday showing that 53 per cent of those who have made up their minds are in favour of treaty ratification and 47 per cent are against. But the poll also demonstrated the volatility of the voters.

The British cabinet is deeply conscious of the threats posed to sterling by a "no" vote in the French referendum. One senior minister said yesterday: "It is more likely than not that the referendum will come down against Maastricht and we shall then be in uncharted waters."

Mr Lamont will be in daily touch this week with his European counterparts, seeking to stabilise not only the pound but also other currencies including the lira and the franc. Colleagues say that the Chancellor accepts that there will be good days and bad days, but he is satisfied with events over the past few days, believing that his public statement and the "no realignment" declaration from finance ministers that he coordinated had helped.

With British markets closed yesterday, the pound was trading at almost DM2.80, having edged a little further above its ERM floor. Ministers are insistent that it is not a "sterling crisis". One senior Treasury source said yesterday: "It's a funny sort of 'crisis' with the pound at nearly \$2," pointing out that the pound and the lira were both about 17 per cent stronger against the dol-

lar than they were a year ago. Colleagues are conscious of the prime minister's close identification with the Maastricht treaty which he described at the time as "game, set and match to Britain". They are uncertain how much of the original he would then seek to rescue, and believe that great feats of rhetoric would be required to sell a "Maastricht II" to the public. It would, they believe, require a vigorous denunciation of the over-ambition of Brussels.

Contingency planning for a "non" vote on September 20 is continuing both in the Treasury and in the Foreign Office, which is determined not to be caught as unprepared as it was by the vote against in the Danish referendum.

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Charles Bremner, page 10  
Dollar slumps, page 15

## Argentinian pilots die in plane crash

By a Staff Reporter

AN Argentinian fighter pilot and his colleague were killed when their military aircraft crashed as they practised aerobatic exercises at Hurn airport in Bournemouth, Dorset, yesterday.

Their Argentine-built IA-63 Pampa, a two-seater advanced jet trainer, stalled in mid-air and crashed into grassland beside the main runway before exploding in flames. Commander Juan Carlos Sapolsky and Captain Omar Dario Gelardi, both Falklands veterans, had been practising for the Farnborough airshow, where they were due to show off their new aircraft next weekend. They were killed instantly.

Gordon Anny, 27, from

Staines, said: "It kept trying one particularly dangerous trick where it flew up to about 1,000ft and then dived vertically, before pulling up at the last minute. 'Something seemed to fall off the cockpit on its last dive. Instead of pulling up it seemed to go faster and faster before it hit the deck. There was an incredible bang, and seconds later it erupted into a ball of flames.'"

John Thorne, 47, who lives near the airport, said: "I had seen it fly up and drop like a stone before pulling up at the last minute. But the next time it tried it just didn't make it."

Mrs Lucy Lucas, who lives near the airfield at Merritown Farm, said the blue and

Continued on page 14, col 1

## Royal letter is a fake, says Palace

By Elaine Fogg

BUCKINGHAM Palace last night dismissed as a fake a letter allegedly written by a senior royal adviser. The letter is the focus of further speculation about the private life of the Princess of Wales. Extracts published in the Daily Mirror yesterday accused the princess of relishing her role as a "martyr".

The princess and her sons, Prince William and Prince Harry, returned to London yesterday but her departure was not thought to be connected to the speculation. The Prince of Wales will stay at Balmoral this week.

Photograph, page 2

## Umpire Clarke rules that male au pair is not out

By Tim Jones

KENNETH Clarke, the home secretary, interrupted his enjoyment of a cricket match at Trent Bridge yesterday to override the ruling of his immigration officers and allow Johan Egelstedt, 19, who was to be deported because he is the wrong sex to be an au pair, to remain in Britain.

Greville Janner, Labour MP for Leicester, where the young man was due to work, heard from Mr Clarke with only hours to go before Mr Egelstedt was to be sent back to Sweden for contravening the law which says that au pairs must be 17 to 27, unmarried and female. Mr Clarke said that he would examine whether a change in the law was necessary, but raised the spectre of hundreds of hairy young men descending on Britain claiming to be au pairs.

Mr Egelstedt, whose dark looks set him apart from the traditional percep-

tion of a Swedish au pair, will now be allowed to apply for a six-month extension to his visa, but will have to find another job description. Home Office rules allow au pairs to join a family and receive pocket money of between £20 and £30 a week in return for helping with chores. Some young men, doing the same job, are called child minders and earn up to £100 a week, exclusive of board.

Iain Baughan and his wife, Sue, who had recruited Mr Egelstedt to look after their four children, aged four to 11, said that they were delighted by the reprieve. Mr Egelstedt, who arrived in Britain eight days ago, said: "It is wonderful news and I thank everyone who supported me and worked on my behalf to allow me to stay."

Mrs Baughan said: "He would have been ideal for the job. We like him very much and he says the same about us." She said that she wanted a male au pair

as a role model for her children, so they could see that child care was a responsibility for both sexes.

Mr Janner said that the chief immigration officer at Heathrow had refused to give him any time to contact Mr Clarke. "I was not prepared to accept that and, when Mr Clarke telephoned me from the cricket match, it was a triumph of democracy over a crazy law and mad bureaucracy. I take my hat off to Mr Clarke for taking this action."

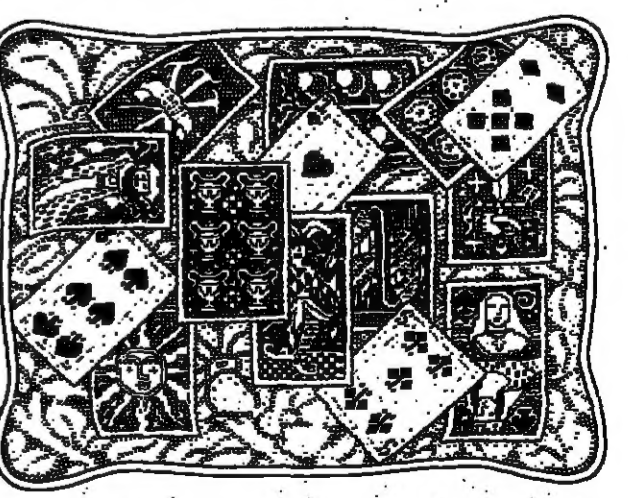
The thanks, however, will not extend to the next parliamentary term. "This draft and discriminatory law is probably in breach of EC agreements and I will be raising it as soon as the House assembles," he said. The law is not subject to the Sex Discrimination Act of 1975, since it was enacted earlier.

The Swedish immigration ministry said that the situation would have been impossible in Sweden, which had a strong tradition of equal opportunities.



Egelstedt: will need a new job description

## CANDACE BAHOUTH'S PLAYING CARDS FOR EHRMAN TAPESTRY



The cards in this wonderful tapestry cushion were discovered by Candace Bahouth in a collection at the Victoria and Albert museum. The colours she has used are faded and subtle: oatmeal and biscuit browns, sepia, black and blood-red and these are set on a background of rich burgundy brocade. She has created a most original and stylish design.

Measuring 19" x 16" the design is printed in full colour on 10 holes to the inch canvas. 100% pure wool from the Appleton range is used and the design can be worked in either half-cross or tent stitch. The kit costs £38.50 including postage and packing, and comes complete with wool, canvas, needles and instructions. When ordering use FREEPOST - no stamp needed.

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# Reform group asks Clarke for action to cut prison numbers

By TIM JONES

THE government is to face further pressure to reduce the prison population by introducing more non-custodial sentences for non-violent crimes.

Stephen Shaw, director of the Prison Reform Trust, said he regretted that Kenneth Clarke, the home secretary, had made no mention yesterday of possible changes in sentencing policy or of lessening the use of remands in custody to combat growing prison numbers.

He said: "With Home Office statistics forecasting an increase in the prison popula-

tion of 25 per cent by the end of the century, which includes a 43 per cent rise in remand prisoners, I regret Mr Clarke made no mention of changes in sentencing.

"It is clear that if these figures come about the Home Office will be unable to cope, particularly as the prison building programme is now coming to an end.

"We would want to see a vast reduction in prison sentences for non-violent crimes such as theft and burglary which could be dealt with by an expansion in the role and

responsibility of the probation service."

Earlier, Mr Clarke had said that he agreed with a trust report which said the numbers of prisoners held in police cells should be drastically reduced. He said that the number of prisoners held in police cells had fallen from a peak of 1,882 at the end of March to 932 at the end of last week.

Mr Clarke said that during the next few months recently opened jails would increase total capacity by 1,600 with an additional 1,800 places being made available over the next two years.

However, Mr Shaw said: "We are sceptical of the government's policy of dealing with prisoners and although the numbers in police cells have fallen, some of the reduction can be explained away by seasonal factors. The numbers held are always smaller in the summer months."

He added: "Police cells are not designed to take prisoners for more than a few hours. There is no provision for exercise or proper hygiene and conditions in many of them are worse than can be found in even the most overcrowded prison." In addition, he said, the cost of keeping a prisoner in a police cell was many times that of keeping him in a prison.

Mr Shaw said that the trust welcomed the fact that Mr Clarke had affirmed his commitment to the prison reforms outlined last year in the report by Lord Justice Woolf. The report had identified poor jail conditions as being the key underlying cause of the worst prison riots.

"There was a growing feeling that the Woolf report was last year's news. The fact that Mr Clarke made this commitment is both new and welcome," he said.

A spokeswoman for the Home Office said it was anticipated that the Criminal Justice Act, 1991, which comes into force next month would lead to a reduction in custodial sentences.

Mr Shaw said the act represented a gamble with the prison system. "If sentences use their powers to divert offenders away from custody, and if they reduce the length of prison sentences to take account of the new release procedures, then we may see a drop in the number of people in prison."

"However, there is a very real danger that the impact of the act will be to increase the use of imprisonment even further," he added. "If these powers are misused, the resultant pressure on the prisons and police cells will prove disastrous."

praise for tackling a large number of dogs.

"The dogs were in a pack and had carried out a horrendous attack on Beverly. Mrs Hurst had no thought for herself, but set about the dogs and rescued her daughter from them. It was a natural reaction, but also very courageous to face up to so many animals together in such circumstances."

"We later went to the farm where these dogs are kept with a warrant, and seized more than thirty animals. They were all destroyed at the request of the owner."

A neighbour said last night: "The dogs had been left to run wild, they should have been put down long ago."

## TV firms accused of exploiting workers

By MELINDA WITTSTOCK, MEDIA CORRESPONDENT

TALENTED young television producers are being driven out of the industry because broadcasters and independent production companies are exploiting them by offering starvation wages, no job security and little training, the Edinburgh Television Festival was told yesterday.

Margaret Windham Heffernan, a former BBC2 drama producer and lobbyist for the independent production sector, said programme quality was threatened following drastic cuts to training budgets, while the range and diversity of output was jeopardised because only wealthy people could afford to work for such "spectacularly low pay".

The growth of independent production had created many opportunities for non-Oxbridge talent unable to get staff jobs at the BBC, which has traditionally trained the entire industry. But neither the commercial channels nor most of Britain's 1,000 independent producers could afford to train newcomers. Only those prepared to work for little or no pay as runners and junior production assistants were picking up skills.

"There are no contracts, no sick pay and no maternity leave. Pay is so low that many cannot survive without a second job," she said.

Miss Windham Heffernan said she had spoken to more than 30 young producers over the weekend who told her they had often worked for nothing. She believed the industry's economics could prevent large sections of the population from making programmes.

Roger Bolton, head of factual programming at Thames, who made *Death On The Rock*, said that shrinking pro-

duction budgets had driven many women out of the industry. The ability of independent producers to fight for innovation and quality had been "compromised without security of contract." Television would now become more cautious.

Allan McKeown, chief executive of SelectTV, which makes comedy hits including *Birds of a Feather*, said independents could only make enough money to pay talent properly if they retained rights to sell programmes for second, third and fourth runs on rival channels. Channel 4 had "held back" the growth of independents by keeping the rights, he said.

James Lee, a broadcasting consultant, said strictures devised by Greg Dyke, the LWT chief executive, to prevent the resale of programmes to rival channels for 15 years would threaten programme quality rather than preserve it.

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Marketing schemes  
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Bolton: television will become more cautious

## Child savaged by 34 dogs

By ELAINE FOGG

POLICE yesterday seized and destroyed 34 dogs which had attacked a nine-year-old girl as she played just yards from her home at Pickmere, near Northwich, in Cheshire.

Beverley Hurst, who was last night recovering in the Alder Hey children's hospital, Liverpool, after undergoing plastic surgery, suffered lacerations to her face, neck and abdomen, after the dogs, from a nearby farm, pulled her in the ground and mauled her.

She fell to the ground where the dogs attacked, and as she tried to shield her face they bit her on the arms and legs.

Alan Gurrard, the farmer who owned the dogs, last night said: "I hope the recov-

ery of the little girl is swift and that she returns to health in a very short period of time."

Beverley's mother, Mrs Pamela Hurst, rescued her from the pack of collies, sheepdogs and cross-breeds, after the attack on Saturday. According to police, Beverly had been playing with her 12-year-old sister, Rachel, when the attack occurred. They praised Rachel's "swift and calm" action in running to raise the alarm.

A spokesman said: "Rachel was sensible in the circumstances by running to raise the alarm. If she had waded in to try to tackle the dogs they might both have been more seriously injured. Mrs Hurst also deserves the highest

praise for tackling a large number of dogs."

"The dogs were in a pack and had carried out a horrendous attack on Beverly. Mrs Hurst had no thought for herself, but set about the dogs and rescued her daughter from them. It was a natural reaction, but also very courageous to face up to so many animals together in such circumstances."

"We later went to the farm where these dogs are kept with a warrant, and seized more than thirty animals. They were all destroyed at the request of the owner."

A neighbour said last night: "The dogs had been left to run wild, they should have been put down long ago."



Heading south: Prince William follows his mother, the Princess of Wales, off an aircraft at Heathrow after arriving from Balmoral with Prince Harry. In London officials dismissed a "royal" letter as a fake. Palace denial, page 1

## Ministers are ignoring early warnings of greenhouse effect

THE government is spending more than £120 million a year on research into global environmental change, yet is largely ignoring changes in wildlife behaviour in Britain that may be due to global warming.

No overview is being taken of the changes among insects, birds, plants and marine life in and around the British Isles, which many scientists consider to be consistent with the onset of climate change, and which have been documented over the past four weeks in *The Times*.

Insects such as aphids are flying earlier in crops, while butterflies are increasing in number and extending northwards. Birds and plants are showing similar range extensions, and 17 of the 40 bird species monitored in the British Trust for Ornithology's annual nesting survey are showing earlier egg-laying dates. Warm-water fish species, from red mullet to basking sharks, are increasingly seen.

All this behaviour, according to scientists studying it, may indicate a response to rising temperatures, but the present series of articles marks the first time that the data have been brought together, highlighting a significant gap in the government's research effort into global warming and its impacts, some observers believe.

More than £120 million is spent annually by government

Michael McCarthy, in the last of a series, calls for an environmental overview

departments and research councils on sophisticated experiments to predict the arrival of the greenhouse effect and its consequences. Long-term monitoring of wildlife, however, which could pick up changes as they occur, has hitherto been considered "unsexy", scientists have told *The Times*. The principle thrust of the government's research programme is to model what may happen, rather than monitor what is going on.

Many ecologists think that this is missing a formidable opportunity to use the British Isles as a laboratory for the early observation of the effects of global warming. Early warning is likely to pinpoint threats to agriculture as well as changes to wildlife.

The British Isles are regarded as particularly well qualified to serve as such a laboratory, as they lie on a "biogeographic boundary" between northern and southern wildlife: many species have northern or southern limits to their range within Britain. Furthermore, Britain has better wildlife records and pro-

portionately more competent observers than anywhere else.

Although the changes detailed in *The Times* have all been observed by individual scientists, a strategic overview is missing. Brian O'Connor, chief officer of the Joint Nature Conservation Committee, the body that advises the government on wildlife, accepts that there is a gap. "There is no species-monitoring programme specifically designed to pick up the traces of climate change." He is commissioning a feasibility study for such a project, which he says would ideally be done throughout Europe.

Some scientists think that Britain could give such a project a higher profile and impetus as part of its response to the United Nations convention on biodiversity, signed by John Major at the Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro in June. In Rio, Mr Major announced a wide-ranging British programme to help other countries to assess and conserve their biodiversity, to be called the Darwin Initiative.

One of Britain's most senior ecologists said: "I would say to Mr Major, 'Don't spend all the money available in the Darwin Initiative in the tropics when there's a tremendous opportunity to look at biodiversity in the UK with climate change in mind.'"

Leading article, page 11

## 300 attend funeral of shot Republican

About 300 people attended the funeral in Belfast yesterday of the murdered member of the Irish People's Liberation Organisation who became Northern Ireland's 3,000th victim of sectarian violence. Hugh McKibben, 21, the second victim of a feud within the organisation, was shot on a team coach on the outskirts of Belfast last Thursday after playing in a Gaelic football match. Police said that the funeral passed off peacefully.

Many of the mourners had also attended the funeral earlier this month of Jimmy Brown, the organisation's founder. McKibben had been a pall-bearer. Security forces said that the feud within the organisation, centring on drug smuggling and the use of money from armed raids, was likely to continue.

In Dublin, police urged shopkeepers to check their premises after the discovery of three unexploded incendiary devices yesterday. They were found after a warning call to the BBC in Belfast. The caller said he was from the Ulster Freedom Fighters, a name frequently used by the recently outlawed Ulster Defence Association.

## Freed Briton flies home

A British engineer freed from a life sentence in a Thai jail after a royal pardon will be reunited with his family tomorrow (Robin Stacey writes). Karl Maxwell-Smith, 62, was jailed for 100 years in 1987 after his Thai wife, 32, fell to her death from a tenth-floor balcony in Bangkok. Earlier this month he was among 25,000 prisoners freed after an amnesty. The Foreign Office confirmed that he had been released but was being detained until his deportation today. He is expected to arrive at Heathrow early tomorrow. Mr Maxwell-Smith had been working in Saudi Arabia and was on leave in Thailand when his wife died. He said that her fall was an accident.

## Oil spill threatens birds

Bird life in the Shetland islands is being threatened by the second oil slick to affect the area since Friday. A mile-long slick of diesel from a damaged Russian factory ship that hit rocks in Breiwick Bay, Shetland, on Sunday was last night feared to have hit flocks of eider ducks, whose populations are already in decline. The new slick is about 500 yards wide and last night was less than one mile offshore. Lerwick Harbour Trust has warned that the ship could sink if it stops pumping out the oily water. Shetland council's pollution control helicopter has been spraying chemical dispersant over the area and a Russian tug is believed to be on its way to repair the vessel.

## Geneticist's twins claim

Identical twins, who have developed from the same maternal egg, may be less alike than had previously been supposed (Nick Nuttall writes). Judith Hall, a geneticist at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, claims that they may be created when a developing egg's cells split because of subtle genetic differences. This may arise by random mutation shortly after conception. The genetic differences lead to the two groups of cells rejecting each other and growing independently. The effect is likened to tissue rejection seen when surgeons transplant an organ and Dr Hall believes that it explains cases where one twin is normal and the other is affected by a genetic mutation.

## Transplant girl 'poorly'

A girl aged ten was yesterday described as poorly after emergency bowel surgery following a heart transplant six days ago. The Freeman Hospital, Newcastle upon Tyne, said that Wendy Walker had been very ill before her transplant and was at more risk of complications than other transplant patients. Wendy, of Longforgan, near Dundee, waited seven weeks for a new heart after hers was damaged beyond repair by a virus that she is believed to have caught on a school outing. Colin Hilton, the surgeon who carried out the transplant, described her as a remarkable fighter. Her parents, Peter and Evelyn, are keeping a round-the-clock vigil at Wendy's bedside.

## Asians in race protest

Three hundred angry Asians marched on a police station yesterday in protest at a vicious attack that has left a pensioner seriously hurt. The chanting demonstrators complained that police had failed to catch the men who beat 66-year-old Khosaz Miah almost to death a week ago, while on his way to evening prayers in Newcastle upon Tyne's Elswick suburb. He was attacked by four white youths just yards from his home. The demonstrators handed police a petition at the city's West End station, demanding tougher action against racist violence. Councillor Nigel Todd told the cheering crowd: "We will not tolerate the streets of Newcastle being turned into a Rostock."

## Speelman shares win

The British chess grandmaster Jon Speelman, right, and the Russian Gennadi Timoshenko were joint victors last night of the Lloyds Bank tournament in London, both ending the final round with eight points. David Norwood, another British grandmaster, drew against the American Igor Ivanov and joined Joe Gallagher, James Howell, Matthew Sadler and William Watson on 7½ points.



## Mineshaft collapses

A disused mineshaft collapsed in west Cornwall yesterday, opening a 15ft-wide pit near the home of two pensioners. The cave-in, outside the home of John Cooper and his wife Eileen, both 68, near Helston, was the third in the county within the past two months. Mrs Cooper said she awoke to discover the hole yesterday morning after hearing a rumble like thunder during the night. Her husband said he was "horrified and shocked" by the sudden appearance of the hole, whose depth is not yet known. On June 20 a 27ft-wide hole appeared in Gunnistake and last month a 100ft-deep hole appeared in the back garden of another Gunnistake house.

## Harassment analysed

A Mori survey for the GMB general union shows that men aged over 35 are more likely to sexually harass colleagues at work and to blame the victim for flirting or dressing provocatively. Women over 35 are also more likely to blame the victim for not objecting earlier (Jenny Knight writes). The research will be presented today at a GMB women's conference in Glasgow. The poll of nearly 2,000 men and women disclosed some disagreement on the nature of sexual harassment. While more than 85 per cent of men and women agreed that telling a woman that your sexual fantasies involved her constituted harassment, sending a woman to make the tea was deemed harassment by 57 per cent of women but only 42 per cent of men. Younger women thought that men's fear of women taking their jobs was behind much harassment.

## Loneliness is just one problem

And it is a fairly common problem for seafarers away from home for months at a time. But it is only one of the troubles that people bring to us. As a Christian society working among seafarers we are asked for all kinds of help—spiritual, emotional, social and practical. And we are there, ready to give all the help we can, in all parts of the world. To give this help we depend entirely upon voluntary contributions. Please help us to continue the Anglican Church's ministry to seafarers by a legacy, or please send whatever you can to:

The Missions to Seamen,  
Freeport, London, EC4A 4EP.



The Missions to Seamen  
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## MP on CVs is no guarantee of a job

How do former MPs fare in the job market? Alan Hamilton found the going can be tough for the ousted

ROB Hayward is unemployed and on the dole. Rob had nine years' experience in his profession, and achieved distinction and promotion, but was summarily dismissed earlier this year without the option of resort to an industrial tribunal. Rob was a Tory MP.

Mr Hayward won Kingswood for the Conservatives in 1983, and lost it last April, amid a tide of voter resentment against 13 years of the same party in power. In spite of a background in personnel management, Mr Hayward has been unable to find a job. He is one of about 15 of the 38 Tory MPs who lost their seats at the general election who have been unable to find alternative work.

"You cannot just walk into a job because of who you are," Mr Hayward said. "There are a lot of other people, very highly qualified, who have lost

their jobs tragically, and they are very good competition. They have the advantage of nine years, the nine years I have been in Parliament, they have been in industry."

Mr Hayward and other jobless former MPs feel that they have paid the price of supporting the economic policies of John Major and his predecessor, defending the currency at the expense of jobs.

Not that Tory high command has completely forgotten the walking wounded of the last campaign. The Carlton Club recently played host to an emotional gathering of those who left the Commons, either by retire-

ment or by the voters' whim, last spring.

Some of those ousted have fared well. Chris Patten swapped Bath for Hong Kong, with house, cars, and yacht and a plumed hat that he refuses to wear. Sir Anthony Beaumont-Dark, defeated in Birmingham Selly Oak, has withdrawn into the comfort of financial consultancy and a measure of privacy means.

"I never thought I would leave footprints in the sands of time," Sir Anthony said. "The only people who really do that are the Churchills and Hitlers of this world—the great men and the great villains. I have never been one of those who

thought they were irreplaceable. There is life beyond Parliament: I thought I would have dreadful withdrawal symptoms, but I am having rather a good time."

Maureen Hicks, who lost Wolverhampton North-East, said that after five years juggling home life with trying to hold a vulnerable seat, she was happy to take time to decide her next step. Francis Maude and John Maples, former ministers and tipped to return at by-elections, have picked up lucrative consultancies.

John P. Smith, briefly Labour MP for Vale of Glamorgan and one of only five Labour MPs defeated, rejected a return to lecturing and now runs Gwent Image Partnership, promoting South Wales. "After three years in the bear pit, I just could not face the day-to-day routine of the classroom," he said.



## P&O fights tunnel threat with price cuts and new ferry

By HARVEY ELLIOTT, TRAVEL CORRESPONDENT

CROSS-CHANNEL ferry companies are launching a pre-emptive attack designed to head off the threat posed by the Channel tunnel.

P&O European Ferries is introducing a new £65 million ferry capable of carrying 1,300 passengers and 600 cars on the Dover-Calais route next spring, giving the company 25 sailings a day on the route. Prices are being cut and a 20-minute check-in service introduced.

The number of passengers crossing the Channel has risen by 20 per cent compared with last year and ferry companies

have spent hundreds of millions of pounds on new equipment which, they believe, will compensate for the faster journey times offered by the tunnel when it opens at the end of next year.

The *Pride of Burgundy*, now being built in Bremerhaven, will become P&O's fifth ship operating between Dover and Calais when it is delivered in the spring. The company has spent more than £400 million since 1988 to improve its ferries in readiness for the opening of the tunnel, including computerised port handling and machine-readable

tickets. Last year it carried 12.4 million passengers on its seven cross-Channel routes, of which six million travelled on the Dover-Calais route.

Although fares have risen by about 6 per cent on average, special offers, including a lead-in price of £75 for a car and five passengers between Dover and Calais or Boulogne, mean that most passengers will pay less. Fares for the Channel tunnel have not yet been set, but are expected to be higher than for ferry crossings.

Earlier this year, Lord Sterling of Plaistow, chairman of P&O, gave a warning to the Channel tunnel operators that the ferry companies would pool resources to compete. This would probably mean co-ordinating timetables, prices and booking systems so that passengers at British or French ports could sail on the next ferry available. Such a scheme would need the backing of the Office of Fair Trading.

In July 1989, the Monopolies and Mergers Commission ruled out Channel ferry rationalisation, saying that it would stifle competition and be against the public interest.

All the ferry companies regularly run special offers, which can provide big savings. Many of these deals are put together with other companies. For example, The Sun newspaper and Sealink offered a £1-a-head trip to France for a family of four, with an extra £9 for a car.

In the past there has been intense competition between ferry companies. In July this year, the European Commission dropped its charges that Sealink was breaking competition rules after it apparently agreed to alter its timetable to prevent disruption to the services of its rival, B&I, from Holyhead in Anglesey. The two companies had for years disputed berthing rights and timetables at Holyhead.

The dispute came to a head in October when Sealink announced a new summer timetable that would involve two of its ferries sailing past a B&I vessel loading at its berth towards the mouth of the harbour. B&I went to the Commission because the wash of the passing ferries forced its boats to withdraw loading ramps. Sir Leon Brittan, the competition commissioner, gave Sealink until July 9 to amend its timetable. Sealink took the case to the Court of Justice, where the two companies reached an out-of-court solution.



Minor key: a young dancer embodies the spirit of festive fun on the closing day of the Notting Hill carnival yesterday. This year the only serious dispute between police and revellers was the difference at any large public event: the authorities, pleased that crime was well down on last year, estimated that 300,000 took part, while the organisers put the figure closer to 600,000. Either way, what had been a rather dismal

and ill-attended carnival was transformed late yesterday afternoon into a cacophonous mass street party (Bill Frost writes). Deputy Assistant Commissioner Alan Fry said: "We are very pleased with the way things have gone. So far there has been very little crime and the carnival has been a very safe one." Sunday had seen 34 arrests and yesterday, an hour before the carnival was due to break up, a Metropolitan police spokes-

man said that there had been 25 arrests during the day. He described the alleged offences as "minor, most of them for possession of drugs". On Portobello Road a long-haired man in a plastic policeman's helmet sat on the pavement and lit a joint. He grinned broadly at two officers and blew a stream of smoke in their direction. In a masterful display of discretion, the two walked away, leaving the hippy wearing an expres-

sion of baffled disappointment. Not everyone in Notting Hill was in benevolent mood yesterday. In one side street an elderly woman stood on her steps and surveyed the beer cans that covered her front garden. "They ought to stop it," she said. "The carnival is just an excuse for noise, drinking and villainy. I wish it had rained buckets and kept them all away." But as everyone knows, you can't stop the carnival.

## Blackpool trims costs to remain top resort

By JULIA LLEWELLYN SMITH

BLACKPOOL remains the most popular British seaside holiday resort, according to a new survey.

The amount being spent in the town has fallen, however, and bed and breakfast was being offered for as little as £6 yesterday, although even with blustery winds the town's Pleasure Beach was full.

Many tourists are making day-trips rather than staying the night. "There has been a price cutting war," John Donovan, secretary of the Hotel and Guesthouse Association, said. "We are firmly against it because it can only mean a lowering of standards, and that is a long-term recipe for disaster. But it is understandable when some of our members are under pressure from their bank holidays."

Helen O'Neill, of the Pleasure Beach, said: "The number of visitors are the same as last year, but each person who came here is not spending as much as in 1991."

In the past month, British Rail has said that it will end Blackpool's direct inter-city link to London, and 300 Pleasure Beach workers have been asked to volunteer for redundancy. The town is relying on the annual illuminations, which start on Friday, to give it an end-of-season boost.

The survey of Britain's top ten resorts, published yesterday, is based on the number of bookings made with the holiday company Goldenrail. It showed that Torquay has moved from third to second place, replacing Bournemouth, which fell to sixth

place. Newquay, Cornwall, which was not in last year's top ten, was third. Rhyl, in Clwyd, fourth in 1991, has disappeared from the list.

Judith Pratt, of the Bournemouth Tourist Board, said hotel bookings were down by 10 to 20 per cent this year. "Prices are pared to the bone," she said, though tourists appeared not to be put off by the bank holiday weather. "It's an experience for them, walking down the seafront watching the waves crashing and the wind blowing."

Torquay and Newquay reported improved business in August after a disastrous start to the summer. From being 30 per cent down, business in Torquay was now only 10 per cent behind last year, John Wilbraham, chairman of the chamber of trade, said. "What we need now is a nice Indian summer, which we may get after all this rain. It would make up for all that gloom and doom in July."

Ebby Anstey, Newquay's director of tourism, said: "It's nice to know we are holding our own in difficult times. I think the climate conditions in Cornwall, where it is warmer and drier than in most places, and our sandy beaches help us to attract tourists."

The top ten summer seaside resorts this year, with last year's figures in brackets, are: 1. Blackpool (1); 2. Torquay (3); 3. Newquay (-); 4. Scarborough (6); 5. Brighton (5); 6. Bournemouth (2); 7. Eastbourne (7); 8. Falmouth (8); 9. Llandudno (9); 10. Great Yarmouth (10).

## Ammunition washed up on beach

By KATE ALDERSON

EXPLOSIVE material was found on beaches in Kent and Hampshire over the holiday weekend.

A group of sea-life researchers discovered a bag of ammunition while dredging off Southsea beach, Portsmouth. Police said that the 20 Nato bullets were not dangerous and might have been washed off a ship.

A girl aged 17 was less fortunate when she picked up a piece of blossom on Margate beach, Kent, on Sunday. She was severely burnt by what police believe was a phosphorus flare, used by sailors as a distress signal.

Margate police said: "There may be more phosphorus flares in the Kent area, but other dangerous objects can be washed up on any beach in Britain at any time."

## Wet August fails to relieve drought

By JULIA HARTLEY-BREWSTER AND WILLIAM BURROUGHS

THIS August has been the wettest for four years but figures from the Meteorological Office show that England and Wales had only 81 per cent of normal rainfall for the three months of summer.

Despite appearances, most of the country had above average sunshine in August, with temperatures remaining close to normal.

August's rain, however, has done little to top up water reserves. Chris Lakeland, a London Weather Centre forecaster, said: "We don't need damp summers. We need wet

winters to replenish the water table. The last three winters have been very dry with less than half the normal rainfall over the country."

The reason for last month's erratic weather lies in the low-pressure system over the country, ferried across the Atlantic by the jet stream, which usually directs weather patterns further north, over Iceland.

Evidence of changes to come could be viewed last autumn and winter in the form of spectacular sunsets that were not the normal reds and golds associated with the setting Sun and the delight of shepherds. Instead, about half an hour after the Sun had

slipped below the horizon, high in the sky a bursting array of violet and purple hues could be seen descending into the deepest crimson close to the horizon.

Those sunsets can be attributed to the volcanic eruption of Pinatubo in the Philippines in June last year. It injected more dust and sulphuric acid aerosols into the upper atmosphere than any volcano since Krakatoa in 1881.

Within a few months a dust veil was spreading through the stratosphere that could have a significant cooling effect on the global climate for several years, meteorologists say. Evidence of past great

eruptions shows that large volcanoes are followed by miserable summers in Britain.

Benjamin Franklin observed that the cold winter in Paris back in 1783 and the subsequent poor summer were linked to the huge eruption of Laki in Iceland that year. Krakatoa was followed by cold wet summers throughout Europe.

The "year without summer" of 1816 brought June frosts to New England, widespread food shortages in Europe and the latest wine harvest in France for five centuries. The cause of the poor weather there was the eruption of Tambora in Indonesia the year before.

## Jail welcomes tourists to its cells

JIM Linley, the governor of Inveraray jail, was bemoaning the lack of people to pass through his small nineteenth-century fortress on the edge of Loch Fyne. "There's no question about it," he said, "the trend is down this year."

It is not that Mr Linley is a backward-looking member of Scotland's penal service, rather he is responsible for one of the most interesting and imaginative tourist attractions to open in the west of Scotland in recent years. Inveraray jail has won four national awards and has achieved such international success that information on the prison has been translated into French, German and Italian.

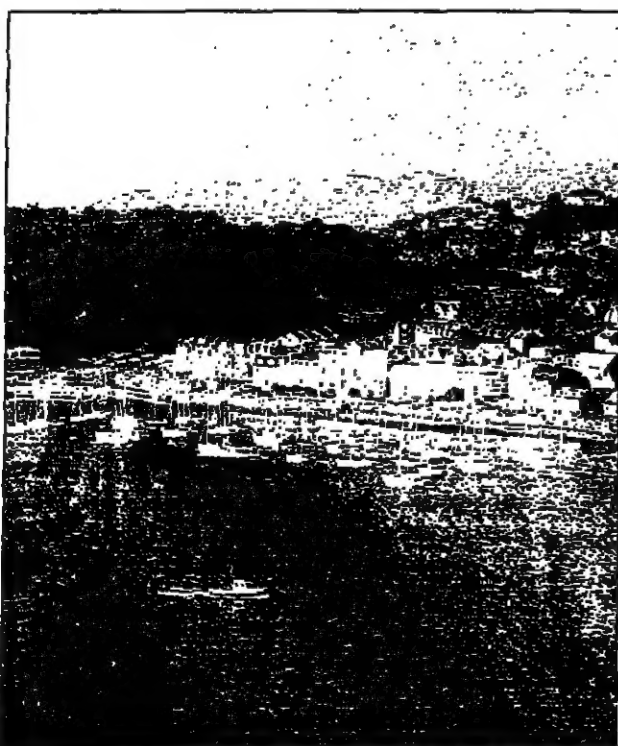
The jail tells the gruesome story of life behind bars during the 1800s, the awful punishments that would be handed out for often quite petty crimes, and the comparatively enlightened period after 1849 when the new model prison was opened within the precincts. It also contains the original courthouse where several thousand people were convicted before being incarcerated next door or suffering transportation to Australia.

It is the intense marketing of such high quality attractions as the jail - which can pull in up to 1,000 people a day - that has saved central and northern Argyll from the worst effects of the recession. But even the former Argyll county prison's success as a tourist attraction has suffered from the lack of spending power.

The effects of the recession may well be cushioned by the largely unexpected but hugely welcome invasion by Italian, French and German visitors.

Almost 40 miles north west of Inveraray lies Oban, sheltering in a bay, overlooking Mull and the Inner Hebrides. Walking through its narrow, crowded streets, it was difficult to imagine that the number of tourists had fallen by anything between 10 per cent and 15 per

Kerry Gill looks at an unexpected rise in the number of European visitors to Scotland's west coast



Oban harbour: tourist invasion, Italian style

cent on last year's total. But there are signs that Argyll could fare better than other areas of Britain.

According to Clive Good, of the local tourist office, there has been a sharp increase in visitors during the past few weeks. Trippers from England joined with just a jostling of styles to the town: the British, dressed in cagoules and shell suits, the Italians in their Ray Ban sunglasses and Timberland boat shoes clutching brown paper parcels containing the ubiquitous delicacy, fish and chips.

Along the front there were other surprising contrasts. Standing beside the neat lawns bordering the Great Western Hotel you could

imagine that it was the early 1960s: the Moira Anderson show was the main attraction at the Corran Halls, and elderly couples sat on benches looking over the bay towards the little island of Kerrera and the peaks of Mull beyond. The momentary bout of nostalgia was jarred by a sign advertising a "massive leather jacket sale" in St Columba's Cathedral hall.

Mr Good and his colleagues are thankful for the Italians and French, who tend to spend more than the British on quality goods. Indeed, the Italians and French now account for one third of all foreign visitors to Argyll. The Americans have all but disappeared.

Oban, as well as being the

embarkation point for the Inner Hebridean islands of Mull, Coll, and Tiree, and the wilds of the Morvern peninsula, has become a central point for recently created visitor centres, a growing and essential ingredient for an area which suffers one of the heaviest rainfalls in Britain. Besides its increasing number of "speciality" shops selling woollens, fish food, oatcakes and malt whiskies, the town is close to more lasting attractions, such as the sealife centre near Ledaig, the Highland salmon interpretive centre to the south down the spectacularly scenic A816, and Oban distillery.

Grant Stenhouse, manager of the sealife centre, said that despite this year's fall in the number of people staying in hotels and guest houses, day trippers appeared to have increased.

"June was a poor month, July was a bit better, and August has been back to normal," he said, echoing Mr Linley's view that many people had delayed their holidays until the end of the summer.

The sealife centre covers all aspects of Britain's marine heritage, with rock pools, sea shore trails and its quarantine unit for abandoned seals. The seals are possibly the biggest single attraction, as the centre rescues abandoned pups and returns them to the sea after rearing. Mr Stenhouse said that 60 per cent of visitors spend more than two and a half hours at the centre which introduced a weekly ticket because so many people wanted to go back.

North and central Argyll's tourist business, despite the recession, seems assured. No one expects the weather to be good, and any sunshine is treated as a bonus. The attraction of its mountains, craggy inlets, and islands in sparkling, clear waters, are increasingly being complemented by a new generation of high quality visitor centres and recreation outlets that can be seen all the year round.

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## Woman skipper steels herself for round the world challenge

A STIFF breeze sends the clouds scudding across Southampton water, and the marina at Ocean Village pings with the sound of halyards rattling against metal masts. Seated at the chart table aboard Coopers & Lybrand, Vivien Cherry divides her thoughts between the distant southern ocean and the more pressing need to ensure that there are drinks to offer two of the firm's directors who are about to pay a visit.

In less than a month's time Miss Cherry and her crew of eleven men and three women will be at sea on the first leg of the British Steel Challenge round-the-world yacht race. As the only woman skipper she is sure to attract more than her share of media curiosity.

At the age of 33 she has already raced single-handed across the Atlantic and competed in many other ocean races, including two Fastnets. That she was one of the ten skippers chosen from 164 people interviewed indicates that the organisers have every confidence in her.

The race, which was the

**John Young talks to the only woman preparing to lead one of the ten yacht crews in the British Steel Challenge**

brainchild of Chay Blyth, one of the great exponents of long-distance sailing, has attracted wide interest. It is confined to ten identical 67ft yachts supplied by British Steel, each named after its sponsor. There will be no handicap adjustments, no time allowances; the winner will be the boat with the fastest time over the four legs.

Although she had "played around" with dinghies as a child, she did not start serious sailing until 1981 when her father paid for her to attend a course at the National Sailing Centre at Cowes, Isle of Wight. "From then on, I was hooked. My father bought a South Coast One design, which we took everywhere, across the Channel several times, and entered for every race we could."

In 1985 she and a friend chartered a trimaran to compete in the two-handed Round Britain Race. "We

finished about 14th or 15th I think. We had to be quite fast because we had only three weeks' holiday."

The following year she attempted the single-handed transatlantic race, but was twice forced to retire, first with a broken boom and then with steering gear trouble. Two years later she was more successful, completing the course in just over 24 days.

Her involvement in the British Steel Challenge began with a telephone call from a friend who had been discussing with Chay Blyth whether there should be an all-woman crew on one of the boats, in which case they would need to find an experienced woman skipper. In the end the idea was dropped, but by then she had already been chosen.

Her crew, each of whom has paid nearly £15,000 for a berth, range in age from 21 to 61, and include a butcher, a

recent philosophy graduate, a lorry driver, an electrician and an aircraft salesman.

They have had only a brief time together, and several have family or work commitments until shortly before the race. Is she concerned that some have little sailing experience and may not be fully prepared for cold, fatigue and sea sickness, and for the gales and rough seas that they will inevitably encounter?

"I think the problems of people having to live together in a confined space may be bigger than those of the actual sailing. In our last few training sessions the confidence factor has grown enormously, which is very encouraging, but eight months is a long time to be at sea."

Though she would obviously love to do well, success is not all-important. "It's got to be fun," she insists. "These people have signed on for a round the world cruise and have paid a lot of money for it. It's important that they enjoy it."

□ Vivien Cherry will be reporting regularly for *The Times* during the race.



Vivien Cherry: aiming to win, but also to ensure that her crew enjoys the race

## Luftwaffe photos aid bird study

BY JOHN YOUNG

AERIAL photographs of southern England taken by the Luftwaffe on second world war reconnaissance missions are being used by conservationists to record changes in the countryside.

Nigel Clarke, a publisher of Lyme Regis, Dorset, bought 60 negatives from a collection of 37,000 photographs stored in Atlanta, Georgia, since the end of the war. The Dorset Wildfowling Association plans to use them to study the loss of bird habitats and to predict possible changes to the Poole harbour area.

The association said: "We are trying to look at how the marsh habitat has been eroded. We feel that the pollution that has obviously grown from agriculture and industry, as well as erosion by increased water traffic, has changed the marsh habitat within the harbour area."

Mr Clarke, who bought the pictures for £14 each, said: "They are a very useful tool, because they are a unique record of southern England. I am surprised by the detail that comes out on them once they have been blown up."

## Traffic-clogged towns plead for bypasses

SIX hundred towns and villages are waiting for the government to build them a bypass in the expectation that their traffic-clogged high streets will be relieved of congestion, noise and pollution.

More than 100 bypasses have been built by the transport department in England during the past decade and there are plans in the government's £20 billion roads programme to build another 170 during the 1990s at an estimated cost of £5 billion.

But with less than a third of the towns and villages calling for a bypass likely to get one during the next decade, hundreds of others, such as Gt. Gidding on the A59 in Lancashire and Royston on the A10 in Hertfordshire, have little prospect of obtaining relief from traffic until well into the next century.

Moreover, the increase in environmental awareness, together with the greater effectiveness of conservation organisations, is likely to ensure that efforts to extend the bypass programme will encounter more and better-

**'Many towns and villages have little prospect of relief until well into the next century'**

organised opposition. Increased opposition is unlikely, however, to deter the transport department from seeking to expand its list of worthy schemes. New bypasses are added to the programme every two or three years, after officials have completed a regular review.

Bypass proposals are entered into the roads programme when the department has identified a local need and has carried out a cost-benefit analysis which produces a convincing financial. Consultants are then appointed to begin design work, and consultation with the public over route options begins.

Depending on the complexity of the scheme, the department would seek to announce its preferred route within six months, after which a public enquiry normally follows. There have been occasions, as in the case of the Caistor and Ailsworth bypass on the A47 near Peterborough and the Red Lodge bypass on the A11 in Suffolk, where no objections were raised and no public enquiry was needed. However, as one official observed wryly: "This is unusual. The anti-roads lobby can normally be relied on to turn up."

Other bypass proposals have, however, provoked im-

**Hundreds of communities are hoping for an end to noise and pollution, reports Michael Dynes**

mense controversy. The £8 million Berkhamsted bypass on the A41 in Hertfordshire, for example, is now being built after having been first suggested almost 30 years ago. Two public enquiries were held — one lasting for three months — while the arguments were thrashed out over a short scheme which skirted the town and a longer one which cut a new corridor through open countryside.

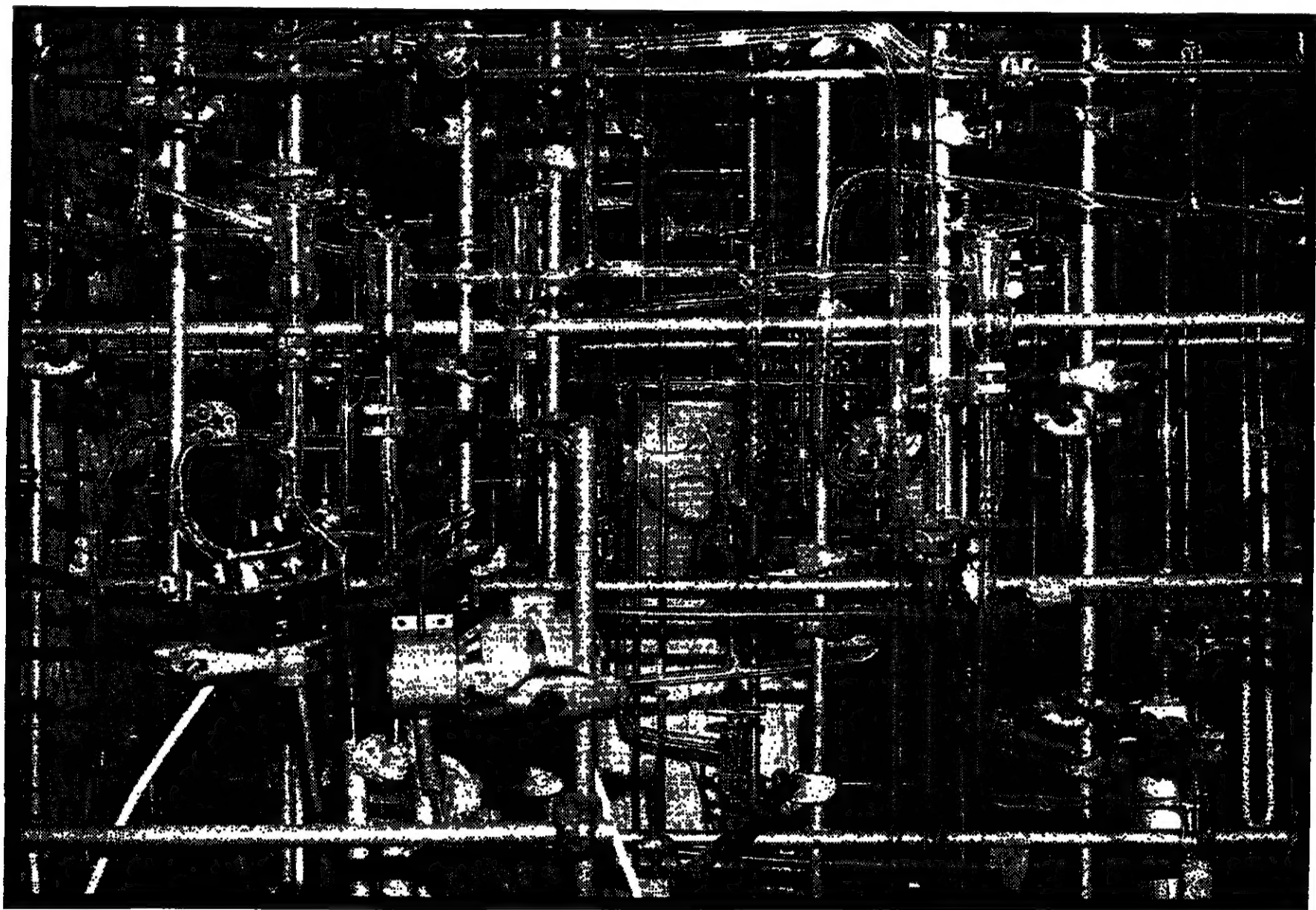
Relentless development pressures, together with the apparent inexorable increase in the number of cars, has helped to create a seemingly insatiable appetite for more bypasses. After building Colchester's first bypass several decades ago, urban sprawl and traffic growth put planners in the embarrassing position in the mid-1980s of having to build a bypass around the bypass.

While bypasses have invariably helped to remove large numbers of lorries from town and village high streets, traffic congestion has frequently returned because of increased local traffic and a failure to ensure that the benefits of building a bypass were preserved by introducing new traffic management and traffic-calming techniques.

Once a bypass has been completed, the old trunk road is handed over to the local authority. To try to ensure that the billions of pounds of taxpayers' money spent on bypasses leads to an improvement in the quality of life, the transport department earlier this year launched what officials call a bypass demonstration project, designed to ensure the maximum benefit from bypasses.

Six towns have been selected to collaborate in the experiment: Berkhamsted, Dalton-in-Furness, Cumbria, Market Harborough, Leicestershire, Petersfield, Hampshire, Wadebridge, Cornwall, and Whitchurch, Shropshire.

As each bypass is completed, officials will ensure that adequate provision is made for pedestrians, cyclists and other vulnerable road users, so that other towns and villages can learn how to avoid being overwhelmed by increased local traffic when their bypasses are built. The initiative has been welcomed by the British Roads Federation, the roads lobby, which says that bypasses generate more economic benefits than is generally realised.



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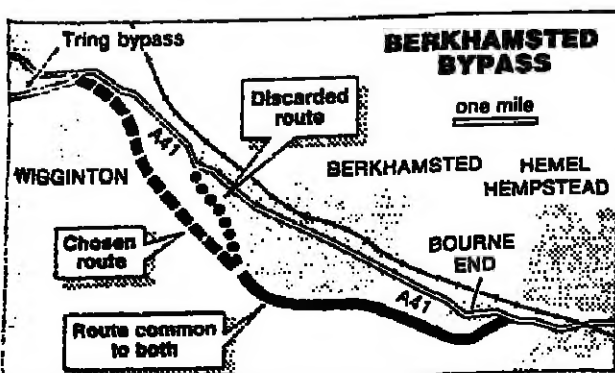
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## Delay for British market launches

## Sales slump worries Japanese car firms

By KEVIN EASON, MOTORING CORRESPONDENT

TWO Japanese car makers are to launch new British-built models in Europe but will delay selling them in their adopted home market amid growing concern over declining sales.

Honda's new mid-range model, codenamed Synchro and made at its £350 million plant at Swindon, Wiltshire, will be launched in Germany later this month but will not be seen in Britain until May.

Nissan, meanwhile, will have its new mini-sized Micra on sale in France to coincide with the Paris Motor Show, which starts on October 8. Buyers who wander into the Nissan showroom only yards from the firm's £850 million factory at Washington, Tyne and Wear, will have to wait until November 19 to see the new model.

The Japanese companies say that they are committed to output of left-hand drive cars, which will account for the bulk of production from their factories. But there are signs that

Toyota, Nissan and Honda are growing increasingly restive about the state of the British market after investing almost £2 billion between them in factories here.

All three announced expansion plans at the height of the British boom which would include the assembly of about 500,000 cars a year. But from a record industry sale of new cars of 2.3 million in 1989, the domestic market could sink to 1.55 million this year — the lowest total since 1982.

Nissan executives admitted last night that they expected the British new car market to revive to sales of only 1.75 million in 1993, which would still be the lowest total since 1984. Daniel Ward, director of corporate affairs for Nissan Europe, said: "It is a difficult marketplace for everyone. We do not see any great signs of growth in the last part of the year and it will be a slow struggle upwards."

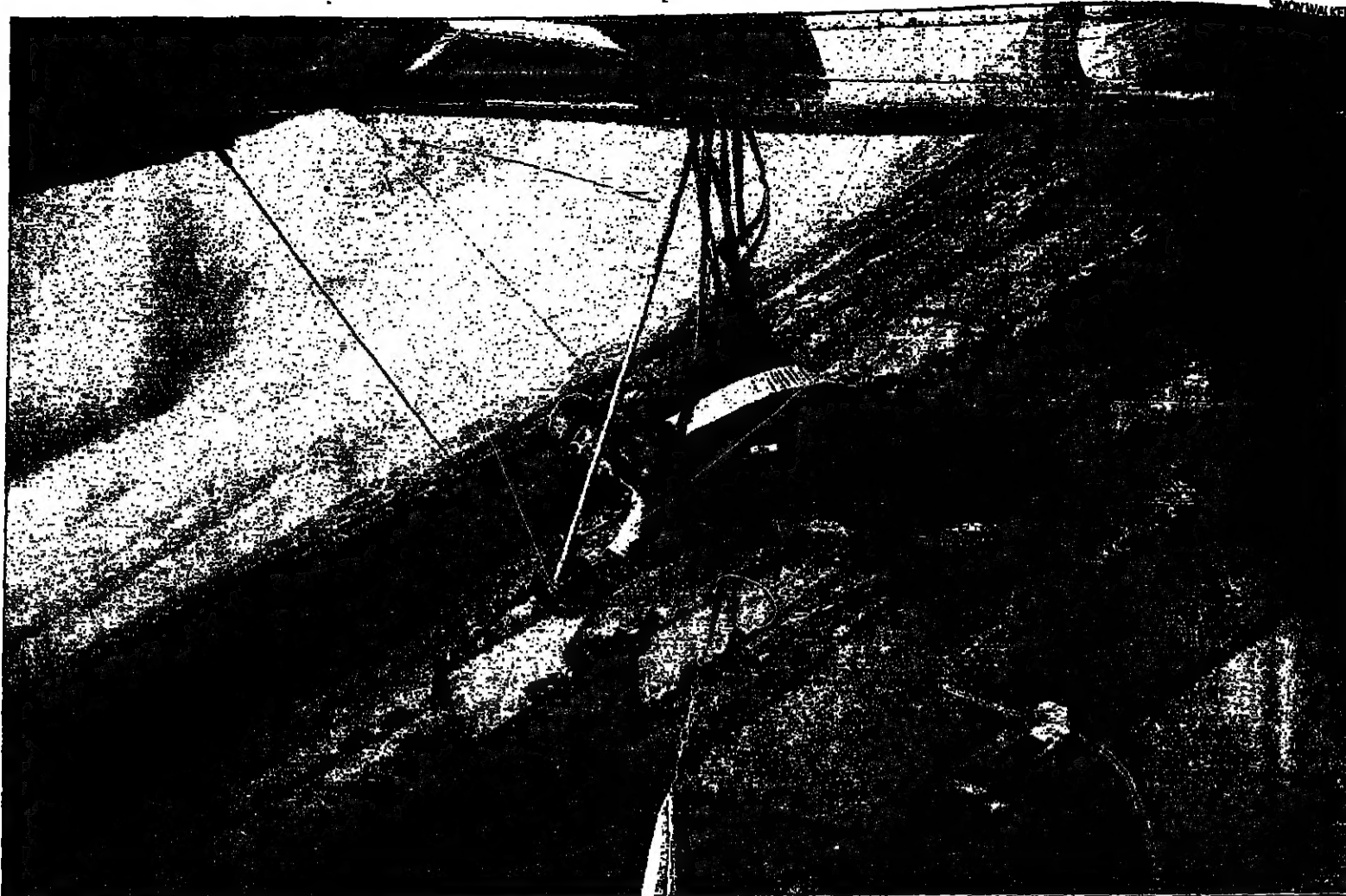
Of 130,000 Micra cars to be built in 1993, Britain will get

only 30,000, although that will be enough to ensure that half of all Nissan cars sold in the UK are built in Europe, compared with the present total of 30 per cent.

Honda expects to add 15,000 Synchros annually, out of total output of 50,000, to present UK sales of about 30,000 cars.

The delay in launching the new cars into the British market to concentrate on exports will help Britain's balance of trade even if it does disappoint some buyers. There has been a wide spin-off for component makers and designers and Nissan says that the new Micra will have 80 per cent European content from the outset.

In addition, 50 per cent of the design work for the European Micra has been carried out by Nissan's 300 engineers at Cranfield, Berkshire, and at Washington, including chassis, brake and suspension improvements, and new glass, steering and interiors.



Flying start: a trainee hang-glider pilot takes to the air over Smeatharpe airfield, Devon, in tandem with Simon Gillingham, 32. In what the Dual School claims to be Britain's first operation of its kind, instructor and pupil are towed together into the air by a truck, allowing in-flight training and first-flight experience at the controls. The only proviso is that the novice must weigh less than 13 stone

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## 'Hobson's choice' A level criticised

By MATTHEW D'ANCONA EDUCATION CORRESPONDENT

A CLEAR strategy for the study of technology at A level is needed urgently to bridge the gap between the national curriculum, which ends at 16, and degree courses in technological subjects, according to a research paper issued today by the Engineering Council.

The report, written by Professor Alan Smithers and Dr Pamela Robinson of Manchester University's centre for education and employment research, says that "the main point about A-level technology is that there is no A-level technology" but only "a rather heterogeneous collection of studies from diverse origins attracting, even now, rather few students".

School inspectors' statistics show that craft, design and technology (CDT) courses attracted only 7,000 A-level candidates this year, while technical drawing has fallen away in popularity in the past 16 years, following the footsteps of woodwork and metalwork, which were withdrawn as A-level subjects last year.

The council's research, based on visits to eight schools and colleges, found design and technology was often a "Hobson's choice, taken as one of a pair of A levels the student has just scraped into". It calls for clearly defined technology courses at A and AS level and urges university recruiters to give as much credit to applied scientific skill as to prowess in mathematics and pure science.

The report forms part of the council's review of technology in education, which it hopes will encourage a framework of "adders and bridges" ranging from vocational qualifications to degree courses.

## Driver flees motorway attacker

A woman driver fled across six lanes of an unlit motorway late at night to escape a man who attacked her as she sat alone in her broken-down car.

The unnamed woman, 25, from Wakefield, West Yorkshire, hid in bushes as the attacker chased her to the central reservation of the M62 before losing sight of her. She flagged down another car and was taken to the police.

The attack happened on Sunday night as she waited for help beside the motorway near Leeds. A car pulled up behind, the driver got out, walked up to her, banged repeatedly on the window, then tried to grab her hair when she opened the window slightly.

## Churchill gun

A Sten gun once owned by Winston Churchill is expected to make up to £3,000 at Sotheby's in London this month. The trigger guard has a silver plate with an extract from his "We shall fight on the beaches" speech.

## Cathedral theft

Gold and silver chalices worth more than £30,000 were stolen from St Mary's Roman Catholic Cathedral, Newcastle upon Tyne, by thieves who forced open a safe.

## Body found

The headless body of an unidentified male was found by a man walking along the beach at Freshwater Bay, Isle of Wight.

## Hotel reopens

The former Royal Station Hotel in Hull is to reopen today, after a fire two years ago. It will be renamed the Royal Hotel.

## 600 attend charity couple's funeral

By KERRY GILL

POLICE are still mystified by the deaths of Robin and Marion Hood, a man and wife who raised money for charity by dressing as their namesakes. More than 600 mourners attended the couple's burial at Paisley, near Glasgow, yesterday.

Mrs Hood, 44, a civilian police worker, was murdered last month by an attacker who beat her with a metal bar outside her home in Paisley. She died from her injuries three days later. After her death Mr Hood, 45, was found hanged in his garage, having left a note to his two children saying that he could not bear to live without his wife. Police have made widespread enquiries but have come no closer to solving the murder.

During the funeral service, the Rev John Smith said the circumstances of Mrs Hood's death were unclear and he condemned the "dangerous and hurtful" speculation that had since emerged. All that was known was that the events of the four days from when she was attacked to her husband's death had left family, friends and neighbours with "heavy

hearts". His remarks followed a report in a Sunday newspaper that Mrs Hood sought help from a battered wives group three weeks before her death. Police dismissed the story.

The centre of Paisley was brought almost to a standstill as mourners, including the couple's children, Kenneth, 16, and Pamela, 19, attended Oakshaw Trinity Church for the funeral. Among the hymns was *All Things Bright and Beautiful*, which Mr Hood, a development worker for the Scottish Council of Spastics, had chosen for his wife's funeral.

Mr Smith, referring to the couple's charitable work, said: "We should not allow the trauma of their deaths to blind us to the gift they gave to other people in their community."

Police originally said that Mr Hood had not been a suspect, but later statements have become less categorical. Detective Superintendent Robert Redmond said: "A number of lines of enquiry are actively being pursued, including the domestic circumstances of Mr and Mrs Hood."



## Hurd leads EC team to South Africa

## Pace of reforms puts pressure on Mandela

FROM MICHAEL HAMLYN IN JOHANNESBURG

AS THE African National Congress executive began a three-day meeting in Johannesburg yesterday, the first by the movement's ruling body since talks with the government were called off after June's Boipatong massacre, skilled manoeuvring by President de Klerk has increased the pressure on the ANC to return to the negotiating table.

The pressure is coming from two sources. First, government actions are creating the impression that the reform

train is about to leave the station, with or without the ANC on board. Secondly, the international community is leaning diplomatically on the ANC since the government has appeared to be more flexible and yielding and the ANC more intransigent.

The international pressure will be stepped up with the arrival tomorrow of the troika of European foreign ministers, representing the 'countries holding the previous current and next EC presiden-

cies. Led by Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, the others, Durao Barroso, Portugal's deputy foreign minister, and Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, the Danish minister, accompanied by Frans Andriessen, the Dutch vice-president of the European Commission in charge of foreign affairs, will drive to Johannesburg tomorrow afternoon to visit Nelson Mandela, the ANC president, after lunching with Mr de Klerk in Pretoria.

Mr Mandela will have before him the list of 14 demands which he submitted to Mr de Klerk in the so-called war of memorandums back in the period when no negotiations were supposed to be taking place. He will by then have an indication from the ANC executive of whether the movement intends to start talks with the government, with a view to restarting the stalled Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa).

The executive will have heard from Cyril Ramaphosa, the ANC secretary-general, on his talks about talks with Roelf Meyer, the constitutional development minister. Three such meetings have been held. Mr Ramaphosa will have to admit that the government has gone some way to meeting the 14 demands of the ANC.

The government plans next week to hold a meeting of all the parties at Codesa which supported its corner to draw up a programme to unify their approach to a federal future for South Africa.

The feeling that events are moving on without the ANC is reinforced by the government plan to hold a special parliamentary session next month when it is expected that ministers will bring forward legislation allowing constitutional changes to be made. Ministers have been anxious to point out that they are not making the reforms unilaterally and the new laws will simply enable the amendments.

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## Australia's macho man hits a snag

FROM ROBERT COCKBURN IN CANBERRA

JUST when the image of Australian male chauvinism was thought to be breaking down, a new report has reinforced the old ocker stereotype.

Bruce Chenoweth, a psychiatrist, told a Sydney conference that male resentment of women was common in Western cultures but it appeared far more marked in Australia. "If you walk into any pub or any building site, you'll hear nothing but disparaging comments about women," he told the Australian Society of Sex Educators, Researchers and Therapists. "I think there's a very deep and all-pervasive antagonism towards women by men in our culture."

His comments follow publication of a book, *Beyond Mateship*, heralding the end of the tough, closed Australian male society. Australian men, the book claims, are really highly sensitive and prone to crying into their beer.

But Dr Chenoweth says a third of men still abuse their

wives financially, socially, physically or psychologically. "You hear it all the time: 'where's my dinner? Is that all there is? What have you done with the housekeeping money?'"

It comes out of their need to be included, but they come on with a dominance display instead of an inclusion and connectedness. He said it was inevitable that men should resent women, given biological and social factors, including the way children are brought up. Boys were forced to separate emotionally from their mothers at an early age in order to identify with the strong cultural stereotype of maleness.

But what of Australian husbands who are considerate and do not abuse their wives? Cooking dinner for the family in Canberra last night, one Australian male, Dick Swetranga said: "If you're a smug (sensitive new age guy), and a professional one at that, you must suck up to Australian women all the time. They are the most assertive in the world."



Living rough: Afghan women and children, refugees from the recent fighting in Kabul between government forces and Gulbuddin Hekmatyar's Hezb-i-Islami rebels, at a tent city near Pule-i-Chakrhi on the eastern outskirts

of the capital. In the wake of last Friday's ceasefire, Afghan peace mediators said yesterday that Kabul airport was again open (Reuter reports from Kabul). Relentless bombardment by Hezb-i-Islami forced the airport's closure a month ago. Although it has been reopened, a spokesman for the peace negotiators insisted that the government would not be allowed to use it for military flights. Neutral observers have been based at the airport.

## Somali clan chiefs try to restore order

FROM SAM KILEY IN BELET HUEN

SOMALIA'S traditional chiefs are trying to re-establish authority over their clans in an attempt to end 20 months of violent anarchy and warring between rival factions.

For the first time in more than a century the nine *ugas* (kings), representing the clans of the Hirran region around Belet Huen, met last week to discuss ways of marginalising political leaders and bring peace to Somalia, where up to 4.5 million people are facing death from starvation. The most influential among them, Ugas Khalif Ugas Roble, king of the Hawadle clan, said that the *ugas* of Hirran had agreed

to try to set an example to other clan leaders in the country and restore peace.

"There can be no peace until the people feel that they have had enough war. That time has come and we shall work through the traditional system to spread this word. We shall also try to organise a meeting with all the *ugas* in Somalia to discuss how to put the country back together... the politicians have brought nothing but war," said Mr Khalif, whose clan has remained neutral in the strife. He said he would explain the need for co-operation with aid agencies.

Pascal Mauchle, head of the

International Committee of the Red Cross operation in Belet Huen, said Mr Khalif's recent arrival in the regional capital has brought a frisson of anticipation. "He has incredible respect and we are going to ask him to handle the food distribution in many areas along with other *ugas*."

Muhammad Sahnoun, the United Nations special envoy to Somalia, has been anxious to encourage the traditional authorities to assert themselves. Mr Khalif was anxious not to confront the leaders of the marauding armies but said that "we hope the politicians have the same idea as

us". Ugas Abdullahi Ugas Muhammad, king of the Gal Je'l, said they wanted to set an example to the rest.

Observers in Belet Huen are banking on the influence of the *ugas*. "Hundreds, perhaps thousands, are dying in the villages which we cannot reach because of security," Mr Mauchle said.

● Rome: Mr Sahnoun, in Rome for talks with the UN World Food Programme, said yesterday that better co-ordination was needed in the effort to feed Somalia's starving millions. (Reuter)

Letters, page 11

## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Pro-China candidate wins vote

Hong Kong: Pro-China conservatives won a seat on Hong Kong's Legislative Council at the weekend, their first victory over liberals since the first direct elections last year.

Tang Siu-tong, backed by a bloc of grassroots pro-China groups, beat a liberal coalition known for its outspoken views on Peking. Conservative groups were trounced in last year's polls, the first direct elections to Hong Kong's legislative body.

Martin Lee, QC, the liberal leader, said the defeat was not a disaster. "A by-election loss does not mean any particular party has lost the support of the people," he said. (Reuter)

## Priest deported

Lesaka: Malawi deported an Irish priest, the Rev Thomas Leahy, and detained a local cleric after banning an ecumenical pro-democracy rally. Fr Leahy was among eight Catholics detained on Saturday; the rest were freed after a day in detention. (Reuter)

## Atoll safer

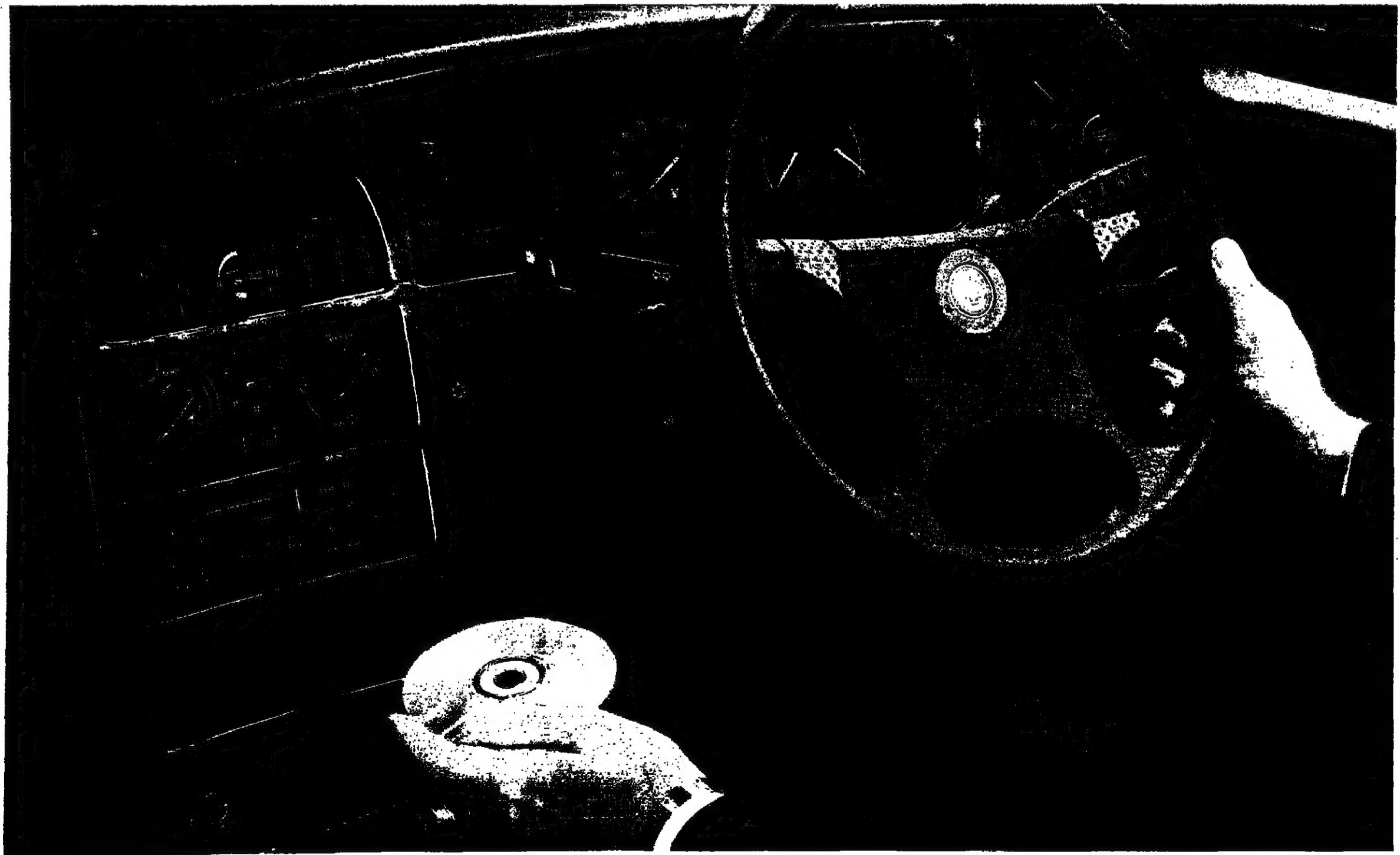
Majuro, Marshall Islands: American scientists say it is safe for people to return to part of the Bikini atoll in the Pacific, laid waste by nuclear tests 46 years ago. Tests have shown Eneu Island to be safe, but the main Bikini Island remains contaminated. (Reuter)

## Rioters held

Peking: Twelve people have been arrested for rioting and two charged during stock market disturbances in Shenzhen last month, newspapers said. Would-be investors rampaged through the town and defied police firing tear gas. (Reuter)

## Growth target

Kuala Lumpur: Malaysia celebrated 35 years of independence from British rule with a huge street parade. Mahathir Mohamed, the prime minister, said independence would mean little if Malaysia remained poor. He wants developed status by 2020. (Reuter)



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# Golan's rugged settlers fear threat from enemy within



Rabin: his new policy is viewed as security risk

WHEN the residents of Merom Golan established the first Israeli community in the captured Golan Heights a week after Israel's stunning six-day victory against Syria in 1967, they never imagined that 25 years later their greatest threat would come from their fellow countrymen.

And yet, in the rugged hills and isolated farming communities of this strategic plateau, where only the presence of tank squadrons and helicopter gunships disturb the scenery, the 12,000 Israeli inhabitants of the Golan have rarely felt so threatened, and so powerless to defend themselves.

Although Syrian tanks did try to encircle and wipe out the Merom Golan kibbutz, during

Israelis living on land captured in 1967 believe territorial compromise with Damascus could be fatal, writes Richard Beeston in the Golan Heights

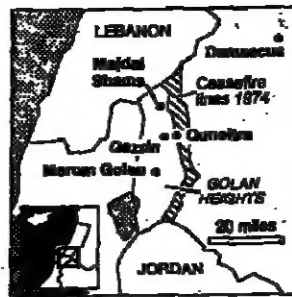
the 1973 Yom Kippur war, the community is now facing a more subtle challenge as its fate and the future sovereignty of this territory is discussed in Washington behind closed doors between Israeli and Syrian negotiators.

"I worry today much more than in the past because of the way that the negotiations are being run," said Shmuel Mandel, a kibbutz member, whose community lies just

over a mile from the Syrian town of Quneitra. His assessment, supported by fellow settlers on the Golan, and also by some former generals and Israeli strategists, is that Yitzhak Rabin, the prime minister, is endangering the country's security, when he suggests that a "few kilometres" is a cheap price to pay for a peace treaty with Israel's most implacable and dangerous opponent.

"There are no kilometres in the Golan Heights to be given away," said Mr Mandel, 43, who insisted that the present boundaries were vital to safeguard Israel's water supplies and act as a buffer against a surprise attack. "If you do that you might as well give up all the Golan Heights."

Although Mr Rabin has ruled out a complete withdrawal from the heights, the fears of a sell-out re-emerged last week when the new negotiator to the talks with Syria, Itamar Rabinovich, announced that in discussing the Golan Heights he would apply United Nations Resolution 242, which calls for Israel to trade land for peace.



His supporters believe that once a peace treaty is concluded with Syria, Israel's last main security threat will have been neutralised. Experts also predict that if Syria, the most influential Arab state in the region, agrees to sign a peace treaty then other agreements between Israel and its remaining neighbours, Lebanon, Jordan and the Palestinians, will also fall into place.

Yesterday, in keeping with its current conciliatory tone Israel released 600 Palestinian detainees, whose freedom had been announced last week as a confidence-building measure for the talks.

However, the latest announcement on the Golan has already led to angry outbursts from opposition right-wing parties and even from within the ruling Labour party. One Labour Knesset member, Avigdor Kahalani, a hero of the Golan campaign in 1973, voted against the government during a no-confidence vote last week in protest at the new policy over the Golan.

Meir Monitz, the deputy mayor of Qazrin, the largest Israeli settlement on the Golan, said that Mr Rabin may be trusted as a military man but that as a politician the new Israeli leader had other factors to take into consideration, particularly pressure from America for a resolution to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

"Peace is a signature on a piece of paper," Mr Monitz said. "Paper is flimsy. It does not stand on its own." Syria is a totalitarian state, a one-man government, a man who makes decisions one day and changes his mind the next. We have only one country: if the experiment works it is wonderful, but if it does not then we will know the consequences.

## New UN inspectors reach Baghdad

# Saddam backs down over 'no-fly' challenge

FROM CHRISTOPHER WALKER IN NICOSIA

IRAQ backed away yesterday from any immediate confrontation with the first United Nations weapons inspection team to arrive in Baghdad since last week's imposition of an aerial exclusion zone over the southern marshes.

Despite the regime's fierce rhetoric against the "no-fly zone" and hints of new moves against UN personnel, Latif Jassam, the hardline former information minister and adviser to President Saddam Hussein, said that he expected the 15-strong team and six-member back-up squad, including some Americans, to be treated with respect. "This is not the first time; there is no problem," he told a press conference in Baghdad less than 24 hours after Saddam had again threatened unspecified retaliation over the exclusion zone.

A Swedish member of the UN's Iraq-Kuwait observation mission was wounded, however, and a Kuwaiti security guard was killed yesterday in an exchange of fire on the international border between Iraq and Kuwait. Another security man was also wounded. The Kuwaiti news agency

said the incident happened when Kuwait guards clashed with 21 Iraqis wearing civilian clothes and armed with Kalashnikov assault rifles.

The UN officer, Lieutenant Colonel Anders Westberg, was reported to have said by telephone from Kuwait that he had been shot in the leg. He is said to be recovering well.

American officials said yesterday that the allies would consider military action by warplanes flying 24-hour patrols over the south if the Baghdad regime created problems for the new UN inspection team, the 43rd to visit Iraq since the Gulf war ceasefire last year.

Western and Arab diplomats in the Middle East said that Iraq's response and its refusal to send aircraft to challenge the "no-fly zone" were indications that Saddam was cowed by the threat of military response, possibly against targets in Baghdad.

Maurizio Zifferero, the experienced Italian leader of the new UN inspection team, said on arrival in the capital that he had no reason to believe Iraq would fail to co-operate when the inspectors begin searching

today for missing information on nuclear weapons programmes and try to verify their destruction.

The UN official declined to say whether the team planned to search any of the government ministries that the Iraqis placed off-limits to UN teams last month. He said, however, that the inspectors were not seeking confrontation.

Asked if his team might be used as a pretext for military intervention in Iraq, as had been widely predicted about the previous UN team's visit, Signor Zifferero said: "This is the opinion of some people and we might happen to be the cause. But this is not our intention." He added that the Baghdad authorities had already made clear that they would not co-operate in helping the UN discover details of weapons procurement or the importation of certain essential equipment.

As well as adopting a moderate approach to the UN inspectors, the Baghdad regime launched a propaganda campaign designed to woo the Shia Muslims in the south. In the past they have been the target of racist abuse by officials from the ruling Sunni minority. Official newspapers were filled yesterday with praise for the Shias. Saddam, a Sunni, even claimed that some members of his own family were Shias living in the south where last year's rebellion against his regime was brutally suppressed.

Al-Qadissyah, the defence ministry daily, reported that pupils from the Iraqi marshlands, an area that was recently the target of heavy Iraqi bombardment, were brighter than their counterparts in provincial centres. This contrasted with previous official remarks dismissing them as backward and uncivilised and commenting on their "monkey-like" features. Baghdad-based diplomats pointed out that the majority of Iraq's Arab population, had never before been so assiduously courted by the regime, even during the eight-year Iran-Iraq war.

Underlining the new attempts to woo the Shias and to prevent the flight ban being used to ferment a new anti-Saddam rebellion, Mr Jassam said at his press conference: "The Iraqis are being excellently unified by their tragedy. The reply to this conspiracy is reflected in the enhancement of the unity of the people and the expression of their loyalty to the leadership and his excellency President Saddam Hussein."

## Rebel Kurds kill Turkish troops

FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS AND REUTERS IN NICOSIA

REBEL Turkish Kurds killed seven Turkish soldiers in southeastern Bingol province yesterday, a day after a battle near the Iranian border in which ten soldiers and 43 rebels were killed.

The semi-official Anatolian news agency reported that four soldiers were wounded in the morning ambush by guerrillas of the outlawed Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) near the village of Guezider. Hours later, rebels defeated a passenger train travelling to the eastern city of Elazig from Mus with 58 people on board, four of whom were seriously injured. The guerrillas withdrew to the mountains near by after firing at fleeing train passengers, the news agency said.

Kurdish rebels had claimed that they wiped out a garrison of 200 troops manning a camp in eastern Turkey at the weekend. A rebel statement said that the troops were killed when the camp's ammunition dump blew up during a rocket and mortar attack. Turkey confirmed the attack on the post near the village of Alan in Hakkari province. However, the regional governor's office in Diyarbakir said that 43 rebels were killed in the two-hour battle, which started at dawn on Sunday. The statement said that ten Turkish soldiers had been killed.

The guerrillas' statement said that four rebels had been killed with six wounded. The clash is believed to be the heaviest in the province since the Marxist PKK launched its anti-government offensive in 1984. The PKK has recently stepped up attacks.

Turkey says that the rebels generally carry out their attacks from bases across the border in Iraqi Kurdistan. Turkish planes frequently attack these bases. Two such air strikes took place last week after a 48-hour battle in the southeastern city of Sirnak in which 18 people died.

The Turkish governor's office said on Sunday that the guerrillas were seen carrying some bodies back to hideouts in Iran. However, the state-controlled Iran radio, which is monitored by the BBC in London, denied yesterday that its territory was used by Kurdish separatist groups to launch attacks on Turkey. The PKK



has also mounted attacks in big cities. It has claimed responsibility for firing on a Turkish Airlines passenger plane in Adana and for setting fire to a ferry in Istanbul last week. The plane was hit by bullets as it took off for Saudi Arabia but it continued its flight.

President Ozal chaired an emergency cabinet meeting in Diyarbakir last Thursday to discuss the increased rebel activity. A statement after the meeting said that Turkey would pursue the PKK guerrillas "inside or outside the country" to crush them.

Turkey called in Iran's consul yesterday after the bloody Kurdish rebel raid, which officials allege was launched from Iranian territory. The Turkish foreign ministry said it asked for information on the raid and reminded the envoy of "the importance we attach to co-operation between the two neighbour states".

Iran has denied its territory had been used by Kurds to launch attacks on Turkey. Tehran Radio quoted a foreign ministry spokesman as "strongly refuting reports of any attack on Turkey from Iranian territory by Kurdish groups". The mass-circulation *Hurriyet* daily said Turkish troops backed by three attack helicopters fought the rebels a "few miles inside Iran".

Last night Iraqi Kurdish leaders promised Turkey that they would not let separatist Turkish Kurds use the area they control as a springboard for cross-border raids. Masoud Barzani and Jalal Talabani said in a statement that they and Hikmet Cetin, the Turkish foreign minister, had reached an understanding "that the security of the border must be protected and activities of terrorism must be stopped". The two leaders are due to meet President Ozal tomorrow.

## Glitterati savage scorned Quayle

Politics dominated the American TV awards, writes Ben Macintyre

DAN QUAYLE was the undisputed winner of the unofficial "Most Pilloried Politician" award at the Emmy Awards for television on Sunday night, as members of what he refers to as America's "cultural elite" struck back at their most vocal critic.

Three prizes went to *Murphy Brown*, a television series the vice-president has accused of championing single motherhood and thus eroding "family values". Candice Bergen, who won her third Emmy for the title role in the series, began her acceptance speech: "I would like to thank the vice president, and I would like to thank the television academy and the members of the cultural elite."

She has much to be thankful for, since Mr Quayle's remarks have turned the character of *Murphy Brown*, in the actress's own words, into the "patron saint of single motherhood" — and coincidentally boosted her career.

Mr Quayle's attacks on the "cultural elite" within the American media earned him a leading off-stage role as principal whipping boy for much of the three-and-a-half hour awards ceremony, and as the evening progressed the distinction between politics and show-business became ever vaguer.

Ms Bergen's performance at the ceremony was solid rather than inspired, and several of her lines were plainly repeats in an election year where fictional characters from the world of entertainment have played a rather more prominent role than most politicians.

The actress thanked the creator of the series, Diane Chambers, for not only writing these great words but spelling them correctly — a reference to Mr Quayle's much-publicised difficulty spelling "potato" — and concluded: "I can't think of better family values than that."

Ms English took up the script, sending a message to "all you single mothers out there who are raising your children alone... don't let anybody tell you you're not a family."

One of the show's hosts,



Prize fighter: Candice Bergen with her Emmy for the role of *Murphy Brown*

the comedian Dennis Miller, had earlier set the theme for the evening by noting that "Quayle criticised a nice Irish girl named *Murphy Brown* and in a stunning display of karma he mispelled the word potato."

"Maybe these guys ought to turn the TV off," he observed, "and work on that deficit." Conservative attacks on Hollywood and the supposedly lax moral tone of the entertainment business have formed a central part of the Republicans' campaign. President Bush even went so far as to criticise a cartoon character, Bart Simpson, of *The Simpsons* in the following episode, his creators

struck back. The *Simpsons* won six awards for outstanding voice-overs.

Accepting his Emmy award, the actor Bear Bridges took the opportunity to discuss the issue of firearms in America, and delivered a plea for gun-control that prompted Ronald Reagan's former press secretary, James Brady, to give the thumbs-up from the back of the Pasadena Civic Auditorium. Bridges had played Mr Brady in a television film about the attempted assassination of the former president.

While the regular forays into politics prompted applause from the audience,

critics appeared largely unimpressed with the cultural elite's political counter-attack, and the Emmy awards ceremony as a whole. One described the occasion as "stridently unfunny". A television executive observed: "There is a great need for this show to be better than it is."

By the end of the evening many of the audience, apparently baffled and bored by the string of elderly political allusions, appeared to be sinking into a trance. Some had plainly forgotten why they were there, until the director Eric Laneville ended his acceptance speech with a timely reminder: "Don't forget to vote, America."

## Poll rebuff for leader in Lebanon

Beirut: Rashid al-Solh, the Lebanese prime minister, narrowly escaped defeat last night after a controversial last-minute recount of the votes (All-Jaber wires).

Final results of the second phase of general elections gave four more seats in the legislature to Muslim fundamentalists and handed a humiliating rebuff to the Syrian-backed Mr al-Solh as Salim Hoss, the former prime minister, and his running mates gathered most of the capital's 19 seats. The pro-Iranian Hezbollah (Party of God) official and two Sunni militants took three seats in the 128-seat assembly, with the remaining seats going mostly to pro-Syrian candidates.

Christians had boycotted the elections held on Sunday, demanding that they be postponed until after Syria withdraws from Lebanon under the Ta'if peace accord. They feared that the elections would be rigged to bring only pro-Syrian candidates to the legislature's four-year term. Twenty seats out of the 51 in the constituencies of Beirut and Mount Lebanon were won by unopposed pro-Syrian Christian candidates.

Alli Ammar and Mohammad Berjawi, Hezbollah's two candidates, scored a sweeping victory for the Shia seats in Beirut and its southern suburbs. Two other Sunni Muslim fundamentalists were also elected, bringing the total number of Muslim seats in the parliament to ten.

## Georgia battles

Moscow: Heavy battles between Georgian troops and separatists continued for a second day in the Black Sea region of Abkhazia. Eduard Shevardnadze, the Georgian leader said. Each side accused the other of breaking a week-end ceasefire. (Reuters)

## Inmates beaten

Peking: Political prisoners at the Lingyan labour camp in northeastern China have been beaten by guards and inmates, according to an Asia Watch report. Six of them were on last year's list of cases of concern presented by John Major to Chinese leaders.

## Fizz fiddle

Tokyo: France's Moet et Chandon Champagne has sued a Japanese firm for allegedly distributing fake bottles of its famous premier champagne. Daini Perignon, a court spokesman in Kobe said. Moet is seeking about £45,000 damages. (Reuters)

## Election toll

Lusaka: Three people died and nine were hurt in central Angola in clashes between supporters of the ruling MPLA party and the rival Unita organisation during campaigning for next month's democratic elections. (AP)

## Snow kills

Wellington: Farmers on New Zealand's South Island began digging out surviving snow-bound sheep and buying 1½ million lambs killed in the worst snowstorms in 30 years. The cost of the dead lambs was put at \$8 million. (Reuters)

## Hysteria rules

Delhi: Psychologists have been sent to Garo Para, a village in Tripura, northeast India, to investigate hysterical singing, dancing and crying by residents. Other villagers have fled in panic. (Reuters)

## Stop meddling

Manila: President Ramos of the Philippines has told police commanders to stop their wives meddling with police work. Rumours in Manila say an officer's wife has been selecting his commissions from illegal gambling. (Reuters)

# Clinton sets agenda on economic issues

FROM MARTIN FLETCHER IN WASHINGTON

BILL Clinton, seeking to take the offensive after days of pummelling by the Republicans, yesterday launched his first commercial of the 1992 presidential election, promising to create eight million jobs over the next four years.

To conserve funds presidential candidates generally refrain from television advertising until after Labor Day, next Monday, but since early August Mr Clinton has done little but react to relentless attacks by the Bush camp and his poll lead has steadily shrunk. His one-minute commercial aims to refocus attention on the economy, the issue of greatest concern to the American public and the one on which President Bush is most vulnerable.

In particular, the commercial seeks to highlight a basic philosophical divide between the two candidates — Mr Clinton's belief that government must pursue a national

economic strategy and Mr Bush's that it should leave the free market well alone. Michael Dukakis sought to blur that stark choice in 1988, when the economy still appeared healthy, but Mr Clinton believes it will resonate during a deep recession.

After 12 years with Mr Clinton as its governor, Arkansas "leads the nation in job growth," says the commercial. "Incomes are rising at twice the national rate; 17,000 people moved from welfare to work... Bill Clinton has a plan to rebuild America that invests in our own people — eight million new jobs in the next four years."

Mr Clinton's economic plan, contained in a 22-page document called *Putting People First*, proposes spending \$220 billion (£111 billion) over the next four years on education, training and infrastructure to foster jobs, growth and competitiveness. It would



be "the biggest flood of investment since world war two."

He wants to cut middle-income taxes by \$60 billion over the same period, but plans to raise \$90 billion by raising the taxes of those earning more than \$200,000 a year and a further \$60 billion by closing corporate tax loopholes, especially those exploited by foreign companies. He promises to cut spending by \$144 billion and to halve the federal deficit by 1996.

On the campaign trail, Mr Clinton has repeatedly asserted that Republican "trickle-down" economics have failed. "I don't believe in big government, but I do believe in effective government that promotes jobs and growth," he said recently in Detroit.

"We want the debate to be between action and inaction, between responsibility and neglect," said George Stephanopoulos, Mr Clinton's communications director. "They want to turn it into big bureaucracy versus laissez faire. That's the caricature they want to create."

By contrast Mr Bush asserted at last month's Republican convention that the fundamental problem with the American economy was that "government is too big and spends too much." The choice was clear, he said. "Do we turn to the tattered blanket of bureaucracy that other nations are tossing away, or do we give

our people the freedom and incentives to build security themselves?"

Mr Bush's economic plan consists of unspecified across-the-board tax cuts to stimulate the economy, offset by spending reductions, also unspecified, and a cap on all federal "entitlement" programmes except social security. He wants new tax breaks to encourage business investment and a constitutional amendment to balance the budget, but he does not say how a balanced budget would be achieved.

The philosophical divide is real, but many economists believe that in practice either man would be constrained as president by the budget deficit. For electoral purposes both have fudged their basic calculations and studiously avoided specifics that would offend particular constituencies. After November, the sacrifices required to fulfil their promises would be just too great.



## Bitter enmity between ethnic factions in Goradze undermines London peace accord

# Private armies dash hopes for lasting settlement in Bosnia

By ROGER BOYES, EAST EUROPE CORRESPONDENT

HOPES that a second United Nations aid convoy might get through to Goradze in the wake of the London peace conference faded yesterday.

Heavy fighting continued to make the trip "extremely dangerous", according to Fred Eckhardt, the UN spokesman in Sarajevo. Serbian commanders said the situation around Goradze was so fluid that no safety guarantees could be given. "They would not give us a 1 per cent chance of getting through," a UN official said.

The London conference left out a crucial element: the men with guns. Now the militia

commanders on the Serbian, Bosnian and Croatian sides are threatening to destroy the peace plan even before it is put into action.

The confused, bitter fighting around Goradze yesterday was typical. First reports suggested that the Serbian siege of the largely Muslim town had been lifted: then there was talk of a Muslim military breakthrough. What seems to be happening is that some, but not all, Serb units have received orders from Radovan Karadzic, the Bosnian Serb leader, to stop shelling the town. Bosnian Muslim units and their allies have seized the

moment and are firing hard on the Serbs.

The nub of the problem is that Goradze has a significant Serbian community and there is a risk that if the Serbian guns withdraw, the Muslims will seek revenge for the weeks of heavy pounding they have endured. The Serb irregulars would thus again be sucked into the conflict. Not surprisingly, neither Serb nor Muslim fighters are particularly keen to have a UN convoy in Goradze.

The gulf between the politicians and the men in the field has never been greater during the five-month Bosnian war. According to some Western estimates, at least 17 different irregular units are engaged in the war and the chain of command is very tangled.

Milika Dacevic from Montenegro, one of the Serbian Chetnik commanders, is typical of the bewildered attackers on the Goradze front line. Politically, he is aligned to the radical party of Vojislav Seselj, the Belgrade ultra-nationalist. In military terms, he backs Serb commanders who receive orders from Dr Karadzic.

But Mr Seselj is unhappy with the London peace plan and deeply suspicious of Dr Karadzic, who in turn enjoys only an uneasy relationship with the Belgrade nationalists. Slobodan Milosevic, the Serbian president, who once endowed both men with his formidable authority and political blessing, seems to be distancing himself from them.

As a result, anyone with a private army perceives himself as being in charge. Mr Dacevic, for instance, claims he can mobilise 3,000 men on his own account.

Padeusz Mazowiecki, the UN rapporteur and former Polish prime minister, found that the confusion of authority was one of the main obstacles to pinpointing blame for war crimes. He tried unsuccessfully to track down rumours that the Serbian White Eagles irregulars had murdered prisoners in northwest Bosnia but had to conclude lamely that the charges could not be confirmed. One of his recommendations was that the UN should disarm irregular units.

Just how difficult this has become is evident in Croatia, where Dobroslav Paraga, 32, a lawyer as well as a politician, controls 10,000 or more members of the ultra-nationalist HOS (party of rights) militia. This is in effect a private army and is fighting for quite different goals than the regular Croatian forces.

● Sarajevo: After a weekend of shelling in which an estimated 30 civilians were killed and more than 200 injured, the Bosnian capital returned to its version of normality yesterday with intermittent shelling and sniper fire throughout the city (Robert Seely writes).

Owen leaves, page 1



On the move: Lord Owen carrying his bags yesterday as he left Heathrow in search of peace. Diary, page 10

## Muslims fear each knock at the door

FROM ADAM LEBOR IN BANJA LUKA

THE women worked quickly, passing boxes of food aid from hand to hand and loading them on to waiting lorries. The relief supplies to Banja Luka's Muslims had recently arrived from the Red Cross. The women said they had to move the flour, soap and cooking oil out fast and get it to the needy in case Serbs appropriated the supplies.

Next door in the mosque, a hundred or so men intoned afternoon prayers. Most were elderly. Young Muslims are scared to venture out but these worshippers are too old to be afraid, they say.

Banja Luka is the largest city in the self-proclaimed Serb republic that now covers

well over half of Bosnia-Herzegovina. While the city has not suffered a bombardment like Sarajevo or Goradze, it is paying the price of war. Electricity is rationed to two hours every three days. Armed men are everywhere, some in uniform, some in civilian clothes. War victims' death notices cover the trees.

A curfew is in force, for Muslims and Serbs alike, between 10pm and 5am. The city appears to be functioning after a fashion, but tension runs through its streets like an undertow. The Muslims say they are living in fear: fear of being press-ganged into the Serbian army; fear of being thrown or burnt out of their

homes and fear of being killed in reprisal for the deaths of Serbs on the frontline.

"The Serbs come in the night for Muslim men and send them to the front," said Mustafa, a lawyer in his thirties. "If they refuse to serve they are fired from their jobs and now most are unemployed. Thousands of them have gone and Serbs have occupied their houses."

But Predrag Radic, the city's mayor, says Muslims have nothing to fear. "The law and order situation here is quiet. There was no destruction or killing here and that is my biggest success."

"People here are living normally. In the evening you can

see them on the streets and nobody is asking who is who. My deputy is Muslim and he has not been fired. You should ask the Serbs here how many of them have lost their jobs... the minorities think they are the only losers." Serbian refugees in Banja Luka, who fled the war in Croatia, are the forgotten victims, he said.

Serbs claim that Muslims are engaged in "ethnic cleansing" and are being aided by soldiers from the Islamic world in an attempt to set up a strict Muslim state. "Muslims slaughter the Serbs in their houses if they do not escape in time," said Bogdan Subotic, the Serbian republic's defence minister.

### PEOPLE

## US waits to charge Fischer on return

WHETHER the reclusive American chess genius, Bobby Fischer, wins or loses his £2.5 million return match against his old rival, Boris Spassky, beginning in Yugoslavia tomorrow, he faces a certain checkmate by the Bush administration when he returns home.

The US Treasury Department confirmed yesterday that if the match went ahead, Mr Fischer would be prosecuted by the US government for violating the UN and American economic sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro. The Department warned Mr Fischer's lawyers last week that the maximum penalty for trading with the enemy was a £125,000 fine or 10 years in jail or both.

"I am quite sure he would be prosecuted," said Bob Levine, a Treasury spokesman. "We take this embargo very seriously and there's no difficulty in determining whether the match takes place. It's a public event."

Even Milan Panic, an American citizen, had to obtain a government dispensation to return to his native Yugoslavia earlier this year to become prime minister. Representatives of Mr Fischer reportedly approached the administration about obtaining a similar dispensation, but did not make a formal application because they were told it would be declined.

Irina Levitina, 38, won the US national women's chess championship after a 12-day tournament between the nation's 10 top players in Waltham, Massachusetts. Ms Levitina, 38, of Teaneck, New Jersey, was co-champion last year with Esther Epstein of Brookline, a Russian-born systems programmer at Boston University.

China is on the verge of "a great industrial revolution" which will lead to democracy there and fuel prosperity throughout Asia, Baronesse Thatcher said in Taipei. She said senior leader Deng Xiaoping, 88, is pushing free-market economic reforms so rapidly that Chinese leaders will be unable to return to communism even if it wishes. "They seem to be letting it go so fast that it can't be stopped later."

King Hussein of Jordan left hospital in Minnesota at the weekend, pronouncing himself in "excellent shape" after surgeons removed his left kidney, and also his ureter, which were found to contain malignant cells.



## UN urged to use force over human rights

FROM BEN MACINTYRE IN NEW YORK

TADEUSZ Mazowiecki, the United Nations' special rapporteur, yesterday accused Serbian forces in Bosnia-Herzegovina of widespread human rights abuses and urged the creation of an international commission to investigate war crimes in the region.

He called for a big expansion of UN operations in Bosnia-Herzegovina to give UN forces the power to intervene to prevent massive violations of human rights which were occurring across the region.

In an 18-page report to the UN Human Rights Commission, Mr Mazowiecki said that the rule of law had been completely broken down in Bosnia and parts of Croatia and he suggested that UN forces should be given special powers to prevent further atrocities and gain access to detention centres. The former prime minister of Poland collected evidence of barbarities during a recent tour of the region. He said that while all three ethnic groups had committed human rights abuses, the Serbs

were particularly culpable, adding that the practice of "ethnic cleansing" was poised to spread to other parts of the former Yugoslavia.

The report said that "practices which have caused large numbers of Serbs to flee... cannot be compared to the systematic use of violence against ethnic Croats and Muslims". The "White Eagles", a Serbian paramilitary organisation, was singled out for particular condemnation and Mr Mazowiecki cited allegations from an "impartial source" of wholesale executions of prisoners in the area of northeast Bosnia controlled by the group.

The report said that Serbian units routinely forced Muslims from their homes, killing and imprisoning many and burning mosques and houses to create "ethnically pure" areas. "There is some evidence that 'ethnic cleansing' may be imminent in certain parts of Serbia and Montenegro where there are large communities of persons not of Serbian origin," he said.

## Polls galvanise pro-treaty campaign

FROM CHARLES BRENNER IN PARIS

LESS than three weeks before France votes on the fate of the Maastricht treaty, government leaders yesterday stepped up their drive to convince the electorate that rejection would bring disaster on their country and Europe.

A new poll, conducted by Louis Harris before the government offensive began at the weekend, showed support for a "yes" stood at 53 per cent compared with 47 per cent against, among those who had already made up their minds. Some 44 per cent of the electorate were still undecided. Three polls showing a "no" lead last week spurred the Mitterrand administration out of its complacency.

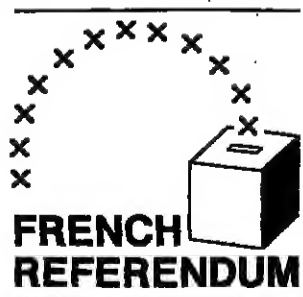
Michel Sapin, the finance minister, yesterday warned his countrymen that monetary union, the most unpopular facet of Maastricht, was the only way of ensuring prosperity and peace in Europe. A "no" vote would cause higher French interest rates, depress investment and affect the stock markets. "You cannot really imagine that we have sovereignty over our currency now," he said. Instead of being subordinate to the power of the mark and the dollar as now, France would benefit from the strength of a common currency.

Opponents of the treaty have scored points arguing that monetary union will turn France into a vassal of Ger-

many and the technocrats of Brussels. M Sapin delivered his speech to a Socialist party gathering in Avignon against a background of ever more dramatic warnings from the pro-Maastricht forces of the irreparable consequences of a "no" and disarray within all the main political parties as a result of divisions over Maastricht. "Maastricht is redrawing the frontiers of French politics," *Le Monde* noted yesterday in a report on the feuding among Socialists, the neo-Gaullist RPR, the centrist UDF and the Greens.

Jacques Delors, the commission president, helped to raise the temperature with an outburst at the weekend in which he ordered all opponents of the treaty, including those from his own Socialist party, to get out of politics. M Delors, who is exasperated by the possibility of French recalcitrance bringing down the European edifice, said he would resign from Brussels if the treaty is rejected.

In response to the emotional tide against deeper union, revealed by opinion polls that show the "no's" in the majority, the government of Pierre Bérégovoy is telling voters that rejecting Maastricht will derail the whole European movement in which France has been an architect and leader since the Treaty of Rome in 1957. "With a 'yes', Europe advances," Laurent



Fabius, the Socialist leader, said in Avignon. "With a 'no', Europe is broken."

The opponents on the mainstream right, rallied round Philippe Seguin, the RPR baron, have been arguing that a "no" will clear the way to a new treaty more favourable to France. In a detailed critique of the treaty published by the pro-Maastricht daily *Libération*, M Seguin said the accord would place Europe under a single conservative and technocratic power and would threaten France's existence as a nation.

The spectre of a resurgent Germany is being increasingly bandied by both sides in what each is calling a resort to scare tactics by the other. In an approach expected to be followed by President Mitterrand in a television debate on Thursday, M Bérégovoy painted a picture of a disintegrating Europe in which Britain would head back out across the Atlantic and Ger-

many would chart a dangerous course of its own to the East. Michel Rocard, the former Socialist prime minister, is talking of a return of German demons. In raising the German bogeyman, French leaders risk irritation in Bonn, especially since Helmut Kohl, the chancellor, is to appear in support of M Mitterrand in a televised debate.

Opponents from the political margins and dissidents in the mainstream parties are hoping that a "no" will open the door to a cleansing blast of fresh air in political life ahead of general elections scheduled for next March. Jean-Pierre Chevènement, the left-wing Socialist who is campaigning against the treaty, said that rejection "would shake the entire establishment and serve to end the combat of the incapable, the fake alternation between an interchangeable left and right wing."

Whatever happens in the vote, it is certain that M Mitterrand's decision in June to opt for a plebiscite that was not called for by the constitution has backfired. M Bérégovoy indicated on Sunday that his government could resign in the event of a rejection, opening the way to parliamentary elections ahead of the scheduled date.

Government joy, page 1  
A case of pride, page 10

## Moscow is told to act over toxins

FROM JAMIE DETTMER IN WASHINGTON

RUSSIA'S failure to hand over full details to the United Nations of the illicit germ warfare programmes started by the Soviet Union in the 1980s has increased fears in London and Washington that dangerous toxins are still being produced under military supervision in the country.

British and American intelligence agencies now believe that at least one civilian pharmaceutical complex is continuing to develop toxins for military use, in spite of efforts by President Yeltsin to close down all biological warfare research facilities. Last week in London Lawrence Eagleburger, the acting US Secretary of State, warned Andrei Kozyrev, the Russian foreign minister, that \$500 million in aid could be withheld unless Moscow could show that all germ warfare research and development had ceased.

● Vilnius: Russia is to propose military withdrawal from the Baltic states by the end of 1993, a year earlier than previously suggested, Russian foreign ministry sources said.

The move is expected to be accepted by Lithuania, but Estonia and Latvia remain unhappy about the conditions proposed by Russia.

## Bonn to levy loans and taxes

FROM IAN MURRAY IN BONN

IN THE wake of riots in Rostock and other east German towns, controversial plans are being drawn up by Bonn for taxpayers to make compulsory, interest-free loans to pay for German unity. The cash is urgently needed to speed up redevelopment in the east, where rising unemployment and the depressed economy spawned the riots.

The attacks have continued in Cottbus, where early yesterday 150 young thugs made a third attack in as many days on a refugee hostel and 28 were arrested. In Berlin, police suspected neo-Nazis of bombing a Holocaust memorial. The blast tore away a granite block at the base. The attack was condemned by the German Jewish community, which said: "Far greater damage than the attack on the memorial threatens to raise its head."

Already 20 per cent of taxes are being spent in the east. A tax hike has been ruled out by Helmut Kohl, the chancellor, for fear of further offending voters. He promised before he won the first all-German election two years ago that eastern Germany could be turned into "a blooming landscape" without an increase in taxes. That promise was quickly broken.

The compulsory loan idea was discussed last week at a meeting of Herr Kohl's Christian Democrats and leaders of the Bavarian Christian Social

Union, including Theo Waigel, the finance minister. It is to be debated again tomorrow at a meeting between the chancellor and Christian Democrats from the east.

Details have yet to be agreed, but the likely scheme would require anyone earning more than 50,000 marks

(£18,000) a year to lend the government an amount equal to 5 per cent of their annual income tax contribution. The money would be invested in the east and repaid, without interest, in ten years. The only way for an individual to avoid this would be to invest a comparable amount privately in a company in the east.

## 6,000 men enjoy better 'sex-life'

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## Travellers' friends

Peter Millar raises his glass to hospitable guides

To travel hopefully is, as the much-misquoted Robert Louis Stevenson remarked over a century ago, "a better thing than to arrive". What he missed out is the importance of finding somewhere decent to stop off along the way.

Every traveller looks for something different from a guidebook. For some of us, the important thing is to know the visiting times of the local vineyards, while for others, historical anecdote is more important to be told, for example, that the Duke of Schomberg tethered his horse during the Glorious Revolution.

Despite numerous attempts to outdo it, the almost indispensable guide for any traveller in France remains the Michelin red guide. No historical anecdotes here — those are left to be dealt with in catalogue form by its authoritative but dull green-backed cousin. The red guide is simply an essential key to that most essentially French of leisure occupations: eating and drinking.

The important places are not the starred gourmet establishments in the big cities (for which in any case the rival *Gault-Millau* guide challenges Michelin for the role of supreme arbiter); the chief delight of the Michelin is its recommendation of some little restaurant in a provincial town where there is a decent 80-franc menu rustled up by madame in the kitchen: *cuisine bourgeoise* at its best. This is a guide intended for the motorist out to see the countryside and enjoy a few decent meals along the way. In that role, it is unsurpassed.

In Germany, however, where *Auto und Urlaub* — the car and the holiday — are deemed to go together more naturally than love and marriage, the motorist strangely takes the back seat. The important thing here is to arrive, and to do everything that there is to be done while there. This is the philosophy that made Baedeker the pre-Michelin world leader in guidebooks, but the modern versions are prone to read like catalogues. Probably the most comprehensive German guide is the excellent *Reisenguiden* series published by DuMont of Cologne.

The title begs to be translated as "travel properly", but the message is more accurately: "Get it right". Germans do not like to feel they have got a holiday wrong. These books, therefore, include everything from historical anecdotes, recipes and poetry to interviews with local citizens about why they live in their town. But there is also a wealth of offbeat practical information. The guide to Vienna for example includes the telephone number of a company which does "Harry Lime" tours of the sewers for film buffs.

Among British guidebooks, the gem is undoubtedly a fat paperback tome that specialises in that most particularly British — and sadly often overrated — institution, the public house. Quite simply, *The Good Pub Guide*, edited by Alastair Alder, is a golden thread linking the best hostilities in the land.

The greatest frustration I have found travelling in Britain is that of meandering around in search of a surviving equivalent of a friendly landlord, good ale, honest food and a bed upstairs to tumble into at the end of the evening. All too often I have ended up in a soulless box belonging to a heartless chain with portion-controlled breakfast, still losing the proverbial arm and leg, only to drive off grumpily the next morning into the next village to find the wisteria-clad pub of my dreams.

Discovering *The Good Pub Guide* changed all that. For unlike its chief rival, the Campaign for Real Ale's *Good Beer Guide*, Mr Alder's compilation is not just a list of bitters served and amenities available, but contains a veritable little essay on each establishment, which singles out those details that can make a public house a fantasy home from home, such as the Oxfordshire pub which boasts "hot punch in winter, clay pipes filled ready to smoke, some 50 different stiffs and handkerchiefs for sale". Dr Johnson would have approved. Like the Michelin pointing us in the direction of Madame Dupont's homecooked coq au vin in the back lanes of Burgundy, *The Good Pub Guide* helps keep alive islands of honest hospitality that might otherwise have starved since the motorways stripped the passing trade and the village fell to weekend invaders. It is a good guide indeed that can serve two masters honestly, one that any traveller should raise a glass to.

The BBC's creative culture could be seriously at risk in its modernising reforms, argues Janet Daley

When professional communicators fall out, we can expect a fairly high standard of invective. Broadcasters are now slinging abuse at one another over the future of the BBC, which — depending on who you talk to — is either heading for destruction or about to reorganise itself in a manner which will safeguard its future.

How much of this is eloquent whingeing and how much is judicious critique? In sorting the conscientious from the self-interested, the question is not so much *cui bono?* ("who benefits?") as "who suffers?" The changes expected from Mr John Birt's new regime — I will avoid calling them "reforms", for fear of begging the question — sound not unlike those which caused a furore in the health service: cutting back layers of bureaucracy, creating an internal market so that the Corporation can benefit from competitive services, and most controversially making the BBC more of a buyer of creative talent, and less of a permanent rest home for it.

Adding urgency to this controversy over its internal organis-

ation is the ultimate question for the BBC: what is public broadcasting for? When the BBC held a monopoly of radio and television, its corporate logic was clear. It was then the only repository of broadcasting experience, and therefore it took upon itself the role of training, moderating and cultivation of all aspects of the industry. And it supplied in its programming all the needs of the nation, from entertainment to information.

Now that it is no longer alone should the BBC cultivate the high ground, as Mr Birt apparently favours, providing non-commercial programming of high quality which is avoided by broadcasters who depend on advertising? Cutting out the rubbish and concentrating on the high-calibre productions which it does best is an admirable aim, but would the BBC then become a marginal minority interest with no right to claim a universal license fee?

## Feudal but it works

Since the Birt revolution involves far more programmes being bought in from independent producers, it will mean running down the in-house production resources of the Corporation. Instead of being a self-contained enterprise which sees all of its own ideas through from origination to production and scheduling, the BBC will become much more — but not entirely — a harnesser of disparate creative forces.

The more hysterical interpretation of this plan has it that it will turn the BBC into nothing more than a retailer of goods manufactured by suppliers, and the more competitive the wholesale price (meaning the cheaper), the better.

This is, roughly speaking, the view propounded by such disinterested parties as Michael Grade, who was spoken of in connection with the job of director-general of the BBC, to which Mr Birt will succeed at the end of

the year. Mr Grade is critical of almost everything about Mr Birt, including the secretive way in which he was appointed by a cabal of establishment Poo-Bahs, although the procedure by which Mr Grade himself was appointed as head of Channel 4 was similarly mysterious. Mr Grade condemns the plan to cut back the BBC's internal resources, for he maintains that it is just this institutional ethos — fostering its own talent and cultivating its own philosophy — which has been responsible for the best television in the world.

Those who argue this way claim that Mr Birt's changes will cut away the foundations of the finest broadcasting organisation anyone has ever known, and turn it into a soul. If they are right, implementation of the policy would certainly be one of the worst acts of cultural vandalism in recent history.

Of course, many of the antagonists in this debate have lived out their own professional lives within the confines of the BBC empire, with its byzantine corporate politics and inbred complacency. To them, the changes must seem like the end of civilisation. But what is really in decline, at the BBC as in so much of British public life, is the feudal model of the institution. Like a great medieval estate, the Corporation has been a self-enclosed, insular community, supplying all of its own needs and living off its own produce. With its self-referring codes of behaviour, its hierarchy of authority and its bastion camps, it has bred generations of apprentices to perpetuate its culture. And an extremely decent and successful culture it is, at its best. But at its worst, it is smug, incestuous and defiantly out of touch.

A good deal of the climate in an old manorial institution such as the BBC is, as Mr Grade

rightly suggests, fostered by the presence of the craft traditions which it harbours: the mini-empires of specialist expertise which grow up under its benign roof, the comforting old retainers who maintain the links with its noble past even when they have outlived their economic function. In some remote corner of such venerable establishments, one can usually find some endearing old chap who is still being paid to feed the horses.

Something disastrous or at least sad can happen when these huge and wasteful powerhouses are dispersed. Their cliquishness and impenetrable self-satisfaction may be infuriating, but the atmosphere which tends to develop within such enclosed communities can — for a time at least — encourage superb creative work.

Is this too much to risk? The object of the exercise may be to dismantle the exclusive old club which has been playing the system its own way. But will it simply be replaced by a new club, with its own, less humane rules and no clear idea of its responsibilities? We shall know soon enough.

## Both sides in the Maastricht debate are appealing to the same emotions, says Charles Bremner

Jean-Claude Lauriol, a small farmer who makes a meagre living for his family from sheep and goats on the steep highlands of the Cevennes in southern France, may not know much about treaties, but he is certain of one thing: "If the vote is yes, it's curtains for us. A way of life will disappear, and that is why every farmer around here is against Maastricht." His grievance boils down to one issue: the current reforms to the Common Agricultural Policy, which are reducing subsidies. Switch to a small seaside town in Brittany, where a man is playing the Breton bagpipes. A young campaigner from Jean-Marie Le Pen's National Front marches up and tells him: "You know, after Maastricht, you won't be allowed to play those any more." Onlookers grunt agreement.

In the face of such emotions, how are France's mainstream political leaders going to nudge the electorate, some 40 per cent of whom are still undecided, towards a Yes vote in the referendum less than three weeks away? An answer has emerged over the past few days. They will fight fear with fear, and appeal — like the treaty's opponents — directly to national pride.

Until the shock of last week's polls, which showed a narrow majority for rejection, the Socialist government and the bosses of the neo-Gaullist RPR and centrist UDF opposition were content to stick to the cool logic which has dominated French public discourse on Europe for the past 35 years. Once they are back from holiday, the logic went, the voters will stop heeding the irrational arguments of op-

ponents on the fringes and will recognise the good sense in further union, as negotiated by their wise leaders. If they have any doubts about what the politicians tell them, they will be swayed by Maastricht enthusiasm among show-business and arts stars. There were plenty of reasons for this complacency. All polls still show the French to be heavily in favour of "the European idea" and firmly behind the notion that their country should remain, as they see it, one of the twin pillars of the Community (the other being Germany).

The thinking has proved utterly wrong, revealing the magnitude of President Mitterrand's miscalculation last June, when, after the Danish rejection, he called the referendum. His goal was to give Maastricht a resounding French send-off, which would refurbish his own tarnished image at the expense of a divided opposition. French presidents usually handle referendums like high-explosives, but in his regal isolation Mitterrand failed to see that he was lifting the lid on discontent which now threatens to reshape the political landscape.

Maastricht, for many, has become the incarnation of all the anxiety, frustration and sense of loss that has begun to afflict the country of late, making itself felt in such outbreaks as the lorry drivers' insurrection in July. The very sound of the Netherlands town, ungainly to a French tongue, has acquired sinister overtones. Georges Marchais, the Communist leader, coined the pun "Maastricht" (Maastricht, money), while M Le Pen spits it out with a gleeful sneer, calling its supporters "Maastrichtes" (Maastricht-swindlers).



If the people vote yes France will perish, if they vote no the country will kick the bucket. *Liberation*, the left-wing newspaper, illustrates the strange similarities in rival propaganda.

At one level, Maastricht is felt to portend a future in which a francophone nation will see an impoverished life deprived of Camembert, Ganoises and other toxic pleasures, watching their social security benefits being dished out to foreigners. More broadly, Maastricht now stands for the arrogance of an entire political class, of both left and

right, as it has evolved under the Fifth Republic, with its feeble parliament and rule by president and technocrats. Jacques Delors, the EC president, conceded the point on Saturday, when he diagnosed the tide of rejection as a symptom of the gulf between the people and power in France.

Now, with time short and alarm-bells sounding through

the Elysée and the offices of the RPR leader Jacques Chirac, the supporters are dropping their schoolmasterly arguments. Instead they are mobilising the national pride and less worthy emotions so ably wielded by the treaty's opponents — both the fringe parties and the dissidents among the socialists and the centre-right opposition.

First, the French are being asked to imagine how lost Europe would be without them. The voters of France hold the destiny of Europe in their hands, says the prime minister, Pierre Bérégovoy. Not only would failure to ratify inflict heavy damage on France, leaving it to play a role as a second-rate power, but Europe *après* France would be in for certain *déluge*.

On Thursday, M Mitterrand is expected to adopt a similar tone in his debate with Philippe Seguin, the RPR dissident who has become the figurehead of respectable opposition to Maastricht. The old abstractions about "building the European space" are being packed away, replaced by the spectre of renewed German aggression and the revival of Teutonic "demons", as Michel Rocard, the former Socialist prime minister put it. The main purpose of the new dramatic tone is to convince doubters that they are facing a now-or-never decision.

Amid the apocalyptic talk about Waterloo and national destiny, it is easy to detect desperation. On the left, the Mitterrand gamble has backfired and split the Socialist party, sparking squabbles among its leaders. The referendum is turning, *Le Monde* said yesterday, from a "coup d'état" to a "coup de grâce" for the socialists ahead of elections next March. And nothing could better demonstrate the disarray among the neo-Gaullists than the RPR campaign poster, which says merely that some people think Maastricht is acceptable and some do not.

Even if France narrowly approves the treaty, as the chartering classes still assume it will, the damage will be heavy for M Mitterrand and the country both at home and abroad. If the vote is No, an early parliamentary election is likely. Politicians will then be judged by a new version of an old criterion: Did you collaborate or resist?

## ...and moreover CRAIG BROWN

It was roughly 20 minutes into a notorious film called *The Texas Chainsaw Massacre*. The massacre hadn't started, nor had the chainsaw, and we had seen precious little of Texas, but I was already petrified. At the moment when a butcher's hook swung into shot, I thought to myself, "You don't have to be here. You are now grown-up enough to admit that you don't like such grown-up films". Much to my astonishment, I then found myself leaving the cinema. As I was crossing the foyer, I heard the sound of a chainsaw starting in the distance. A warm and cosy feeling swept through my body.

Five years ago, I married someone even more scared of horror films than I am. Since then, I have lapsed, but only once or twice. I managed to sit through *Aliens* and *Psycho 2*, both in abject terror, and I still find any television appearance by Esther Rantzen a source of untold horror. Occasionally, I will hire a video called something like *Pretty Flowers*, which I think will please my wife, only to find that the flowers of the title are a gang of rabid psychopaths terrorising a sleepy neighbourhood with machetes and bill-hooks and cries of "Revenge". But otherwise our viewing over the past half-decade has been relatively shock-free.

Last week, we were holidaying in the gentle town of Aldeburgh, and by the end of the week I suppose we must have thought that we had undergone a surfeit of calm. Anyway, for some reason

we both suddenly felt like hiring the video of *The Silence of the Lambs* from Aldeburgh's sweet little half-timbered cinema. Of course we were cued-up enough to know that the film wouldn't be all just adorable shots of the lamb quietly doing lamby things, but we had been fooled by all those Oscars into thinking that scenes of grizzlyness would be few and far between.

After half-an-hour, I was sitting in a state of misery while a young girl down a well screamed for mercy from a serial-killing transsexual. My wife and a friend of ours had both deserted me, exiting downstairs to the kitchen. By the end, I was a nervous wreck, and I called downstairs for someone to join me in my new craze, a game called "Jenga". To calm my nerves. Alas, "Jenga" is sort of pic-a-sticks with building bricks demands a steady hand, and my hand was waving around this way and that in a style that was strangely reminiscent of the Queen Mother, so I lost.

Our story then switches location. Arriving back home the next day, we discovered that an irresponsible gang of harvest mice — quite possibly New Age harvest mice — had moved into our kitchen, where they were squeaking and scampering — no doubt on taxpayers' money. I am not over-fond of mice myself, but my wife reacts to them like a pantomime character, leaping onto chairs and hollering until the mice are blocking their ears and shutting the cupboard doors behind them. It felt to me to get

rid of them, which I did by making a loud barking noise ("Everybody out! Everybody out!") and banging the cupboard doors with a broom.

I then went into our sitting-room and turned on the television. My wife remained in the kitchen, reading. By chance, the programme consisted of a selection of videos of real-life American courtroom trials, the second of which featured the conviction of a New York serial killer. This programme proved mesmerising, as much for its humdrum incidental details — the defence lawyer, for instance, wore a bow tie and chewed gum: a rare combination — as for the enormity of the crimes. I was soon yawning contentedly.

Suddenly, there was a shriek from the kitchen and my wife whizzed through into the sitting-room. She had seen a mouse, and from now on, she declared, she would watch television. Only the day before, she had rushed into the kitchen to escape the sight of a bogus serial killer, now she was rushing to watch a real serial killer to escape a mouse in the kitchen. There is little logic to what makes us frightened: it is far more natural to fear a mouse than to fear a nuclear explosion or even a heart attack or to fear Anthony Hopkins playing a serial killer rather than a real-life serial killer. My only hope is that mice share this irrational approach to fear, and that my plan to play *The Silence of the Lambs* at full blast in the kitchen will drive them from our house for good.

## Cross-channel friction

WHILE Michael Grade pours scorn on the BBC, John Birt may be about to wreak his revenge by poaching Liz Forgan, number two in the Channel Four hierarchy. Forgan is being recommended for the post of director of corporate affairs by the headhunters employed by the BBC to fill the £120,000-a-year post. If appointed, she would be only the third woman on the BBC's board of management and a key figure in the run-up to the renewal of the BBC's charter in 1996.

Howell James, an adviser to Lord Young when he was in the cabinet, stands down as director of corporate affairs at the end of the year to return to work for Young. James has been handling the BBC's charter-renewal programme, and has agreed to stay until the first phase of the process is completed. Forgan, who has been with Channel Four since its launch, applied for the channel's top job before it was taken by Grade in 1987. She was appointed director of programmes instead. Her defection would be a serious blow to Grade — not least because he left the BBC after a series of reported disagreements with the next director-general, a job for which he himself was in the running.

One of the first tasks of the new director is likely to be the appointment of an outside agency to advise the BBC in its negotiations with the government over the renewal of the charter. The favourite would be Shandwick, one of Britain's largest PR companies, which is run by Peter Gummer, a friend of John Major. But Sir Tim Bell's dislike of the BBC, which he shares with his close friends Baroness Thatcher and Lord Tebbit, is unlikely to



prevent his Lowe Bell Communications also pitching for the contract.

So were the village greens of England plagued by would-be Wasins and Wagars gouging chunks out of cricket balls, after Allan Lamb's allegations last week. "I must admit I was curious to see if it works," admits one Sunday cricketer not far from this office. "But I must have been doing something wrong. I got hit for five an over and took only one wicket. And I can hardly claim that was an unplayable inswinging yorker. It was a wide half-volley which the batsman kicked himself for hitting straight to mid-off."

## Peace-work pay

JUST as he is picking up the bill for Lord Owen's Yugoslav peace mission, which began in earnest yesterday, Owen, who describes himself as a servant of the policy of the EC, will not be drawing a salary for his endeavours — just generous expenses. A spokesman for Frans Andriessen, the EC commissioner for external affairs, says: "He will have access to cars, plane travel, hotels, staff and administrative facilities — all he requires to do the job. But he will not be drawing a salary. Nor did Lord Carrington."

The expenses cheque must be in the post, for Owen was seen to be carrying his own luggage yes-

terday as he arrived at Heathrow. Andriessen's office comments: "All the European countries and the United Nations will pay the expenses." Meanwhile, the £4.5 million bill for last week's peace conference in London will be borne by the British taxpayer.

## With her head off

WITH all the problems the Queen has at the moment, the last thing she can afford to do is lose her head. Yet that is precisely what has happened. A version of the £5 stamp depicting Windsor Castle has turned up with the Queen's head omitted. The stamp is one of a



set of four (the other castles featured are Carrickfergus, Caernarvon and Edinburgh), and the photographs for the set were taken by the Duke of York.

Fuelling the speculation that we are witnessing the beginning of the fall of the House of Windsor, John Deering, who keeps a special watch on such matters for the royal stamp dealer Stanley Gibbons, says it is one of the "most startling" errors he has encountered. If a whole sheet has slipped through, there could be a hundred

of the headless stamps in circulation, each worth upwards of £200. So will the Queen be looking for one for her own collection?

## Chairman Bonaparte

DECKCHAIRS must have been far from most people's minds over the wet and windy bank holiday, but a rather spectacular example has turned up in London. The chair on which Napoleon sat as he sailed into exile on St Helena in 1815 is to be sold at a London auction-house later this month. Not, of course, one of the striped canvas variety, but a solid mahogany and leather seat fit for a fallen emperor.

Napoleon took the chair onto the island with him, and local dignitaries used to queue to sit in it, according to Phillips, the auctioneer. "Much importance was attached to having rested one's bottom on the imperial chair for even a minute," says a spokesman.

There can be no doubting the authenticity. The seat even bears a plaque. "This chair was used by Napoleon Bonaparte in his cabin on board HMS Northumberland en route to St Helena in 1815."

Native oysters — *Ostrea edulis* — reappear on the menu at the Ritz and the Savoy today, to mark the start of the new season. Yet Wheeler's of St James's, the largest buyer of British oysters in the country, points out that despite their reputation as an aphrodisiac, oysters themselves have a blaireux sex life. "Most are bisexual, and sex itself lays the oyster low. Between May and September, the oyster produces up to 50 million eggs at a time, making it tired, floppy and lacking in taste appeal." September's cooler waters reinvigorate the oyster and pep up the taste — hence the official opening of the season today.





## POINTLESS MISSION

Why on earth is Douglas Hurd on his way to South Africa? He and his two colleagues in the European Community *troika*, the Portuguese and Danish foreign ministers, are going down to "see what can be done" about helping along a political settlement. They follow close on the heels of the United Nations, which voted to send observers to South Africa (including the ubiquitous Cyrus Vance) on July 15. The UN action had some locus in that the parties to the negotiations did at least invite the intervention.

The EC has not been invited. It has no sanctions in place and in need of review. There are no EC troops in the region, nor is there EC aid that must be injected or withdrawn. There are no great gusts of public opinion blowing across Europe on the subject. There is no pressing role for the EC to perform in the intractable politics of black/white relations in South Africa. None of the three foreign ministers is an expert in African affairs or holds particular leverage over the African National Congress's Nelson Mandela or over the state president, F.W. de Klerk.

Indeed it is tempting to draw two conclusions from this trip, neither of them appealing. The first is that Europe still cannot quite believe that Africa is not its own backyard, that the politics of guilt have taken the place of the politics of colonialism. That fell phrase heard so often on the lips of Western diplomats, "what we want to achieve down there is...", reflects the interventionism that still prevails in Washington and London and, more and more, in Brussels. That it is nowadays moral rather than economic or military makes it no less meddling, merely more hypocritical.

The second conclusion is that the EC, even under the benign sway of a British presidency, will do anything and go anywhere rather than address its painful domestic agenda. Has Mr Hurd really so little on his plate just now? Can he really leave to others the EC's last exercise in moral interven-

tionism, in Yugoslavia? Is there no point in discussing with Europe's neighbours the pressing matter of refugee immigration? Are Mr Hurd and his two colleagues satisfied that the state of the Gatt round needs no further energy? Or has the *troika* a momentum of its own, driving Portuguese, Danes and Britons this way and that across the globe?

There is a positive case for not visiting South Africa just now. The negotiating process within Codesa has so far benefited at least from being exclusively South African in character. Here are South Africans from all groups seeking to achieve two crucial preconditions to living at peace with each other. They must find an agreed route down which to go towards a new constitution and, no less important, they must find a way of delivering the support of their followers in going down that route.

As the present debates within the ANC and the ruling National party indicate, the latter is a necessary preliminary to the former. It is not easy. Bargains must be struck and heads may even be broken in the process. The ANC in particular has no traditional mechanism for securing consent to decisions of its leaders. It will have to forge such a mechanism from the tangled remnants of exile factions, township militants and trade unionists. In doing so, it needs no advice from outside, just patience and tolerance.

The history of Africa is of outsiders meddling and distorting the processes by which the inhabitants of that continent have decided to rule themselves. White nations in particular have assumed a superior role for themselves in advocating this or that "path to peace". It is demeaning that the British foreign secretary should have fallen into this archaic routine. How would he react if the ANC landed a delegation at Belfast airport to make suggestions on how the British should order Protestant/Catholic relations in the province? He should come home.

## WILDLIFE ON THE MOVE

Biodiversity was the buzzword of the Rio Earth Summit. John Major promised money to help Third World countries to monitor and conserve the species living within their borders. But, as *The Times* recent series on the changing habits of British wildlife shows, there is one critical area of biodiversity in his own country for which his government is doing hardly anything to help.

*The Times* has collated evidence that seems to suggest that a change in the British climate is leading to different patterns of behaviour in insects, birds and fish. Basking sharks, once a rare sight off British shores, are now commonly spotted. The sealion, which used to be a Mediterranean creature, has been recorded off the south coast. The skylark, the wren and the chaffinch are among a group of birds starting to lay eggs earlier in the year.

Other species are moving north as temperatures rise. The nuthatch has moved into the Lake District, where 20 years ago it was unknown. Birds' behaviour is related to that of their staple diet, insects, which respond faster than any other organism to climate changes. Aphids, the most destructive of agricultural pests, are flying into crops earlier than ever recorded before, and their flying dates are known to be related to temperatures in January and February.

These tentative data are open to the charge that they might simply be a temporary phenomenon, not the beginning of a trend. The trouble is that nobody has the money to find out. The government has earmarked £120 million this year on research into global environmental change, but it is being mainly spent on supercomputer predictions of global warming, not on monitoring what is happening, sometimes literally, on the ground.

The British Trust for Ornithology, for instance, will soon publish its second *Atlas of British Breeding Birds*, which maps the distribution of different species. It has noticed a change since the first edition, 20 years ago, which in some cases may indicate

a reaction to warmer weather. But when it applied for a research grant of £16,000 to buy the climate data from the Meteorological Office that it needed to establish a correlation, the Natural Environment Research Council turned it down. The National Insect Survey found a similar lack of interest when it needed a small sum to analyse data on the flying and breeding habits of moths.

Britain is a superb laboratory for monitoring biodiversity and the response of wildlife to climate change. Its boundaries are defined and its marine life plentiful. It has a wide range of temperatures and an equally diverse range of species. On the northern edge of Europe, but warmed by the North Atlantic Drift, it is at the northern limit of many southern species and at the southern limit of many northern species. Changes in the geographical distribution of species are therefore easy to spot. Also, because of the traditional British fascination with biology and botany, records go back a long way. The country can still boast an extraordinary network of amateur but highly skilled observers of wildlife which can be mobilised for free.

By definition, a long-term trend in global warming will take many decades to be proved. But its implications, particularly for agriculture, are profound. Long before temperature records have unequivocally confirmed the existence of global warming, farmers may have had to switch their crops. The behaviour of insects, birds and fish ought to provide a more useful early-warning system than any number of computer predictions.

The costs of monitoring are modest. What the government can most usefully do is to arrange for the research going on all around the country to be co-ordinated to produce the big picture on the changing habits of British species. The mace may be more spectacular than the humble nuthatch, but Britain's own biodiversity is just as deserving of government attention as that of Peru or Brazil.

## A WHIFF OF CHANGE

Trade unions may soon be rivaling the National Trust and Oxfam in the glossiness of their Christmas catalogues. Britain's largest professional union, the MSF, whose members come from manufacturing, science and finance, is to start offering its members sent through mail order as part of its drive to become a quasi-commercial organisation. If proof were needed of the seriousness of its intentions, the MSF has even managed to obtain an official quality approval stamp from the British Standards Institution in the hope that this will turn it into a "truly user-friendly union".

Traditional unionists may cringe at such rhetoric. Over-zealous use of the language of the free market is anathema to the conservatism which is still deeply enshrined in pockets of the union movement. But true traditionalists need not worry. The idea of the union as a service provider is as old as the movement itself.

At the turn of the century, the Tobacco Workers Union, one of the 35 unions that now make up the MSF, launched a scheme that owed its success less to the notion of solidarity than to economic Machiavellianism. High and rising unemployment led the union to offer hard cash to unemployed members willing to emigrate. The commercial idea behind the offer was to reduce unemployment in the industry and thus press for higher wages for those in work, while giving the unemployed another chance in another country. One of the workers who took up the offer was Charles Chaplin.

So the MSF's newly rediscovered service-oriented approach is a case of the history of

the trade union movement coming full circle. Not long after the days of the tobacco depression, unions started to adopt a wider political role. But the trend towards political unions has already started to go into reverse. Many union leaders will argue at the TUC conference next week that their traditional links with the Labour party must be loosened.

This is not simply the result of the government's trade union legislation, but also the consequence of much more fundamental social and economic changes. Most important is the shift from blue-collar to white-collar work, and especially towards highly skilled and highly paid jobs. Since skilled employees put different demands on their union than do manual workers, a general shift in the pattern of work has implications for the union movement at large.

The MSF has recognised that a member base of 600,000 mainly white-collar staff, most of whom wield credit cards, constitutes an excellent platform from which to launch commercial services. This gives a whole new meaning to the shop floor, which will soon become a place where members buy services ranging from car insurance to legal advice in divorce cases.

Still in dire need of reform, though, is the nomenclature of the trade union boss. Roger Lyons, who takes over at the helm of the MSF today, will be known by the increasingly antiquated appellation of general secretary. If the MSF's new-age approach is for real, it should only be a matter of time before he retitles himself managing director or even chairman of the board.

## Seeking ways for the long-term rebuilding of Somalia

From Mr Michael Purcell

Sir, Your editorial of August 20 was I believe wholly right in advocating some form of temporary United Nations trusteeship in Somalia. Without a period of effective government Somalia will not only remain a continuing challenge to the conscience of the civilised world but also a source of instability for Kenya.

The problem, I suspect, is that any UN assumption of some or all of the main functions of government will not be feasible without some degree of acquiescence by the currently dominant "warlords", and this seems highly unlikely to be forthcoming. The London talks on Yugoslavia suggest a possible approach. A small but high-level conference, chaired by the UN, possibly in Nairobi, comprised of a few Western, Arab and African states, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and other aid agencies, with representatives from the Somali factions, might be the best way both to compel Somali co-operation and to concentrate their own and other minds on the long-term rebuilding of Somalia.

There is a beguiling case made by Sir Philip Goodhart and Mr Alun Michael, MP (letters, August 20 and 25), for concentrating further British action on northern Somalia (former British Somaliland), now the self-styled Republic of Somaliland. The time may come, perhaps after a referendum, for recognising northern Somalia as independent. No country has yet done so. Any form of trusteeship, therefore, would presumably need to apply to the whole country.

It is a remarkable fact that whilst the Somalis, deeply Islamic and ethnically one people, have been obsessed throughout this century with the dream of a united Somali state, they have managed to tear themselves apart in a frenzy of violence some 30 years after achieving their aim. This dream nevertheless is unlikely wholly to die. It would be a pity at this point to give any encouragement to the permanent fracture of this tormented country.

Yours sincerely,  
MICHAEL PURCELL  
(Ambassador to Somalia, 1980-3),  
French Mill Cottage,  
French Mill Lane,  
Shaftesbury, Dorset.

From Mr A. L. Scawin

Sir, Sir Philip Goodhart's letter proposes a temporary UN trusteeship of Somaliland, the territory covered by the Somaliland Protectorate, which was administered by Britain until independence in 1960. This would enable a stable administration to be set up and restore law and order; it would also provide the focus for famine relief, which, as Mr Alun Michael, MP, pointed out in his letter, is as urgently required in the north as in the more publicised southern parts of Somalia.

The immediate need is for shipments of food to Berbera, and airfields to Hargeysa and other inland towns. There are aid agencies present but with quite inadequate resources. There is I am sure no likelihood of the revival of Somalia as a unitary state in the foreseeable future, following the oppression by the regime of ex-President Siad Barre. The destruction ten years ago of the northern towns by his land forces and by air attack will not be forgotten.

At the time of independence in 1960, the Somaliland government advised the political leaders in the legislative council not to rush into a united Somalia centred on Mogadishu, where they would be greatly outnumbered by the southern tribes. Unfortunately the emotional demand for a unified Somali nation outweighed all other considerations. Under British rule, the northern Somalis progressed steadily towards self-government in the period after the second world war: many senior government posts were occupied by Somalis by 1960. With outside assistance, particularly from Britain, peace and stability could return.

Yours faithfully,  
TONY SCAWIN  
(Commissioner for Somali Affairs, Somalia Protectorate, 1958-60),  
May's Cottage,  
Pendoggett,  
St Kew,  
Bodmin, Cornwall.  
August 26.

From Mr A. O. Mohamoud  
Sir, The fact that Somalia "was a British colony from 1884 until 1960" (Mr Alun Michael's letter,

August 25) does not alone constitute a good enough reason to justify splitting Somalia into the "Somaliland Republic" and "Somalia".

The Somalis fit into classic Western notions of a nation: a people inhabiting a specific territory who share common customs, origins, history and language. Though politically fragmented, the society was integrated at many levels long before the partition of Somalia at the end of the last century by Britain, France and Italy.

Mr Michael suggests that "in the other three provinces the best chance seems to be through the fragile coalition of positive forces which General Aided has brought together".

But many Somalis and many objective members of the international community primarily blame General Aided for most of the killings and carnage inflicted on tens of thousands of people in Mogadishu and elsewhere in the country over the past 18 months. Amnesty International (leading article, August 6) accused General Aided's faction of the United Somali Congress of atrocities and other grave human-rights abuses.

Somalia's present tragedy has its roots in the fact that the Siad Barre military regime, which had no legitimacy, ruled by naked force. General Aided's would be the same.

The experience in Somalia and Liberia, as elsewhere in Africa and Latin America, only too vividly indicates that military control of the political process has not, contrary to Mr Michael's belief, been a guarantor of stability.

On the contrary, military supremacy has emasculated political development, left a society deeply divided, retarded (or destroyed in Somalia's case) economic progress, failed to legitimise the rule of those in power, created turmoil in neighbouring countries and contributed significantly to instability in a volatile region.

Yours faithfully,  
AWAYS O. MOHAMOUD,  
University of London,  
Institute of Education,  
20 Bedford Way, WC1,  
August 26.

## In defence of the 'new' Radio 3

From the Chairman of the Leeds Piano Competition

Sir, I fail to see what all the fuss is about regarding the "new look" Radio 3 (letters, August 21 and 28). We are still hearing performances given by great artists and orchestras of masterpieces from the last four centuries.

The fascinating historical nuggets of information introducing the works involve skilful researchers and the programmes are presented by good-humoured announcers with the right touch of individuality. The format of the programmes at the beginning of the day and during the homeward travel period are obviously designed for the enjoyment of the motorist whose span of attention and degree of concentration must of necessity be less at these times.

I welcome the information about musical events taking place nationally and internationally — not just in London. It is a charming idea to announce the birthdays of musicians, not only their deaths. I feel these changes will produce a greater use of Radio 3 by music lovers.

Nicholas Kenyon and his producers are creating an even finer service and deserve our gratitude. Yours faithfully,  
FANNY WATERMAN,  
Chairman, The Harveys Leeds International Piano Competition, Woodgarth, Oakwood Grove, Leeds, West Yorkshire, LS25 2JN.

## VAT on listed buildings

From Mr Simon Ward, Barch

Sir, I sympathise with Colonel Powell's distress at paying VAT on repairs to his historic Chipping Campden house, and his pleas for the exemption of our heritage from this tax (letter, August 25). He does not, however, reveal the inanity of the law as it stands. While his, perhaps enforced, repairs are taxed, work requiring listed building consent is exempt.

Consent is required when a building is materially altered. In other words if the colonel wishes to avoid tax on work to his house he should convert it to, say, Colonel Powell's fast food outlet.

This ludicrous state of affairs has little effect on the actions of house-owners. However, developers are sometimes unable to reclaim VAT and make unnecessary alterations with irreparable results. I have always assumed that this legislation was conceived to protect our built heritage, in practice it does not.

Yours faithfully,  
SIMON WARD,  
The Old School House,  
Little Dunmow, Essex,  
August 25.

## Pride in pluralism

From Mr Mike Lawlor

Sir, I think that the grandeur of the Reverend Ralph Wilkins's ecclesiastical title (letter, August 25) can be matched, and probably outclassed in hierarchical terms, by a member of the Irish House of Bishops of the Church of Ireland. The Right Rev Edward Darling is Lord Bishop of Limerick, Ardara, Aghadoe, Killybegs, Killybegs, Clontarf, Killybegs, and Enniscorthy.

Yours sincerely,  
MIKE LAWLOR,  
Tara, St Clement's Road,  
Newland, Milford Haven, Dyfed,  
August 25.

## Rate for the job?

From Vice Admiral Sir James Jungius

Sir, The CBI are urging rightly that pay rises in the public sector should be kept down (report, August 24). Today we read that the chief executive of the industrial conglomerate Tomkins has been given a 54 per cent pay rise.

One sometimes wonders whether British industry even deserves to succeed.

Yours faithfully,  
JAMES JUNGUIS,  
Lawthick, Mylor Churchtown,  
Falmouth, Cornwall,  
August 25.

## Run to earth

From Dr Paul S. Thomas

Sir, A pattering sound like rain was traced to the Virginia creeper (*Vitis quinquifolia*) covering our house and was found to be the rapid shedding of sepals, which were falling in profusion. Is this the English equivalent of hearing the corn grow in Iowa?

Yours sincerely,  
P. S. THOMAS,  
47 Cromwell Avenue, Highgate, No. 1,  
August 24.

## Catching a crab

From Mr Neil Mainwaring

Sir, It does not bode well for British rowing when, as you report today ("Rowing: mixed inheritance awaits new coach"), a spokesman says: "We are into a new ball game."

Yours etc.,  
NEIL MAINWARING,  
15 The Close,  
Lichfield, Staffordshire,  
August 26.

## Platitudes charge 'unfair to NCE'

From Lord Walton of Deichant

Sir, I was interested to read Matthew d'Ancona's article, "Wanted: hype and heresy" (August 29), as I have the privilege of chairing the Hamlyn National Commission on Education (NCE) which, your headline asserts, has produced "only platitudes so far". I was touched to find that he regards me as "engaging" but was sad to find that he had so seriously misinterpreted the commission's modus operandi.

We recruited initially an outstanding cadre of commissioners from many sectors of education, business, industry, the professions and from the concerned public, individuals representing all shades of opinion. During the past year we have collected and collated a massive volume of evidence about the measures needed to improve our educational and training systems and to prepare a blueprint for the twenty-first century so as to ensure that the UK will provide facilities and opportunities second to none.

Of course we have held innumerable meetings, seminars and discussions with interested parties across a broad spectrum. Our programme of receiving oral evidence will escalate over the coming months and we have not neglected the international dimension. Not bad, I believe, for a year's work. If one also takes account of our advisedly factual

and non-controversial briefings, commissioned from experts. I am glad that Mr d'Ancona admits that these have been "worthy" — indeed they have received much favourable press comment.

But throughout, the abiding principle has been that until we have analysed and discussed all the available evidence we do not propose to air opinions or to express views on controversial issues such as "opting out". Hence the so-called platitudes: it may not reassure Mr d'Ancona to be told that I and my colleagues, in the many talks we shall be giving over the coming months, will simply describe the stage we have reached and the alternative options we are considering, without offering any "knee-jerk" (I write as a neurologist) reactions or solutions.

We hope to complete our analysis of evidence by the end of 1992. Then we shall begin to consider solutions. When, next year, we produce our report, we trust the Hamlyn Foundation will agree that their money has been well spent. Who knows, Mr d'Ancona may be pleased, even surprised, but in the meantime he must possess his soul in patience.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN WALTON, Chairman,  
National Commission on Education,  
10-18 Manor Gardens, N7,  
August 29.

## A-level results

From Mrs J. M. Anderson

Sir, This year's A-level candidates, whose results have been better than in previous years, have had the benefit of an education relatively free of disruption; many of those taking examinations in recent years suffered from industrial action in their early and middle years of schooling.

Furthermore, GCSE is now well established and staff are better able to guide their pupils in the passage from GCSE to sixth-form work.

Yours etc.,  
JACKIE ANDERSON  
(Headmistress),  
The King's High School for Girls,  
Warwick,  
August 25.

## Cost of shooting

From Mr Tim Bowles

Sir, My father often used the tag quoted by Mr Roy Cole (letter, August 26) "up goes a guinea, bang goes sixpence, down comes half-a-crown" to describe the shooting of hand-reared pheasants, not grouse.

The price of a brace of young grouse has always been quite high. Not many years before World War II he sold the morning's bag of young birds on the Twelfth from his Derbyshire moor for 27s 6d (£1.37) a brace. Never let it be said that the tastiest of all British game birds was only worth half-a-crown.

Yours faithfully,  
TIM BOWLES,  
Abnet Cottage,  
Ashham Newark,  
Nottinghamshire,  
August 27.

## Figures in a twist

From Mr James B. Adams

Sir, Mr Peter Beazley (letter, August 26) wishes to defend the role of the European Parliament. Maybe he could explain a nonsense that has commenced this year.

As an engineer I read daily the *Official Journal of the European Communities*. Those documents which are called directives, decisions or recommendations have previously shared a common form of number: the last two digits of the year, then a stroke, then the sequential number within that year, another stroke and finally the initial letter of the affected community (e.g., EEC). For example, "87/475/EEC: Council decision of September 17, 1987, relating to maritime transport between Italy and Algeria".

No other document would be numbered 87/475/EEC, or even

87/475/EEC or 87/475/Euratom.

This year the structure of the numbers remains the same, but directives are counted separately from decisions and recommendations and thus we get

92/22/EEC: Commission decision of November 13, 1991, concerning animal health conditions and veterinary certification of imports of fresh meat from Botswana

and  
Council directive 92/22/EEC of March 31, 1992, on safety glazing and glazing materials on motor vehicles and their trailers.

Yours faithfully,  
JIM ADAMS,  
326 Ombersley Road, Worcester,  
August 26.

Letters to the editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — 071-782 5046.







## OBITUARIES

## JERRY PARKER

Jerry Parker, MBE, a radio communications expert who played a significant role in transforming information exchange for the SOE during the second world war died on August 9 aged 80. He was born Joseph Parker in Bristol on June 16, 1912.

SECRET communications during the last war began in a crude fashion but by the end — with Jerry Parker's help — they had become highly efficient. When the Special Operations Executive was founded it was dependent on the Secret Intelligence Service for its clandestine radios — or wireless sets, as they were then called. The sets were large and cumbersome and thus highly dangerous for the agents using them. Parker helped to design lighter and more compact sets and also re-organised traffic schedules to give agents greater flexibility in their radio contacts, thus lessening the risks they faced of discovery.

Having obtained an engineering degree at Bristol and joined the radio and commun-



ications branch of the Post Office in 1933, he was appointed to SOE as a signals officer and in 1943 was posted to Cairo. In the Mediterranean and east European theatres of war the weakness of secret communications was at first almost catastrophic. At that time communications equipment, often assembled by amateurs, was rudimentary and bulky.

Eventually SOE operators everywhere were provided with efficient radio sets which were small enough to hide. To be a radio operator in occupied territory remained an extremely dangerous occupation, but with improved means of communication, the elimination of radio callsigns and a strict adherence to SOE precautions at least a portion of the hazard was removed.

After the war, Parker became director general of the Comité Internationale Radio Maritime, which represented manufacturers of radio equipment operating on board merchant vessels. The organisation, constituted under Belgian law, was London based and had some fifty members during Parker's ten years in office. He personally played an important part in the introduction of VHF radio in merchant ships and in early experiments with satellite communications. He retired from the committee in 1982 but continued as a consultant and had only just returned from a mission to Nigeria when he died.

Jerry Parker, who was appointed MBE in 1942, was a man of immense energy and enthusiasm, wholly dedicated to radio communications. He is survived by a widow, a son and three daughters.

## COLIN CUTTELL

Canon Colin Cuttall, OBE, a former Vicar of All Hallows Barking-by-the-Tower, died on August 15 aged 83. He was born on September 24, 1908.

COLIN Cuttall was a pioneer in the Church's mission to industry and commerce and his distinctive contribution in this field came from a combination of pastoral zeal and rich humanity. He grew up in comparatively modest circumstances and worked his passage to Canada as a cattleman in the hold of a freighter from Liverpool.

He was already associated with the Cowley Fathers, a monastic community, and by some miracle of grace he acquired the means to train for the Ministry and graduated at Bishop's University, Lennoxville in 1937. He was ordained in the diocese of Edmonton and went at once to the rigours of a mission in one of the remotest areas of Canada.

Before long he won the respect of that considerable Cambridge scholar, Dr Carrington, Bishop of Quebec, and was appointed his domestic chaplain prior to serving as a chaplain to the Canadian forces. As the war drew to an end he returned to England and joined the staff of the late Bishop Cuthbert

Bardsley at Southwark Cathedral. He was closely associated with Bardsley in the establishment of the South London Industrial Mission (SLIM) and was responsible, over the years, for building up a team of local industrial chaplains serving factories and offices along the south bank of the river and in south London generally.

Cuttall was appointed Canon Residentiary of Southwark Cathedral in 1954 and, in 1963, he succeeded Tubby Clayton as Vicar of All Hallows Barking-by-the-Tower, where he had grown up. There he combined his duties as incumbent with the promotion worldwide of the enterprises of Tochi which his predecessor had founded. It was for his work in this connection that he was appointed OBE. It was a particular satisfaction to him that after his retirement in 1976 he was made a canon emeritus of Southwark Cathedral.

While at Southwark he edited the cathedral magazine *Over the Bridge* which won a considerable circulation in the wider world as well as in church circles. He also produced an account of his industrial chaplaincy work entitled "Ministry without portfolio" and, in retirement, wrote a biography of Bishop Carrington.

## Sale room

## Warden's books to be sold

BY JOHN SHAW



John Sparrow: Lover of English poetry

THE residue of a famous library belonging to the late John Sparrow, former Warden of All Souls College, Oxford, is expected to make up to £250,000 at Christie's in London on October 21.

Mr Sparrow, one of the most distinguished intellectuals of his generation, died aged 85 in January. A generous-spirited collector, he made valuable gifts of books to various sources during his lifetime and further substantial bequests in his will to colleges and libraries in Oxford and Cambridge.

Despite this, more than 300 lots will be auctioned and Felix De Maré Oyens, head of the firm's books and manuscripts department, said it would be the most interesting sale of English literature to be held in London for the past 12 years.

"Mr Sparrow's great love was poetry and he collected the works of English poets from the seventeenth to the twentieth centuries, wherever possible in association copies, for 40 years," he said.

Most of his seventeenth century books were in immaculate condition, bound in contemporary limp vellum. Donne, Pope, Tennyson, Bridges and Bejman are strongly represented, together with Edith Sitwell and Siegfried Sassoon Mr De Maré

Oyens said other authors included Christina Rossetti, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Coventry Patmore, Swinburne, Yeats and Evelyn Waugh. Mr Sparrow's style was not to go for the obvious and glamorous, but rather to collect the unexpected or even the obscure.

Entire author-collections would be offered as single lots in some cases because it would be difficult today to amass in-depth collections of those writers. Because of the provisions of

Geoffrey Gaut, CBE, a scientist who pioneered the application of silicon to the development of Britain's indigenous semiconductor industry, died on August 18 aged 82. He was born on October 12, 1909.

GEOFFREY Gaut devoted his professional life to the progressive refinement of electronics technology in general, and the development of the Plessey company's technological leadership in particular, over a period of more than 50 years. The single most important testimony to his life's work was the creation of Plessey's Caswell Laboratory, which grew in stature and achievement to become internationally recognised as one of the leading materials research centres in the world.

He held a number of patents for his many innovations, including the development, in the years before the second world war, of the process-technology for making a "strip" potentiometer with logarithmic resistance, using a photo-sensitive material (silver iodide). He also developed a new type of spark-plug which led to the first high-frequency ignition system for lighter aircraft. Later, in the 1950s and 1960s, he led a team in the application of silicon to the development of the first practical solid-state integrated circuit in Britain.

This breakthrough was achieved by Gaut and his team at Caswell for the then Royal Radar Research Establishment at Malvern — and led to Plessey's first contract for integrated circuits in 1958.

Geoffrey Charles Gaut was educated at the Royal Gram-

Tony Williams, the original lead singer of the 1950s pop group The Platters, died of diabetes and emphysema at his home in Manhattan on August 14 aged 64. He was born in Roselle, New Jersey, on April 5, 1928.

TONY Williams was working as a car-park attendant in Los Angeles, along with three of his friends, when they were "discovered" in 1954 by a songwriter and entrepreneur named Buck Ram. It was not what they had come to California to do. They had formed The Platters a year before, but the male voice quartet had had little success and they were forced to earn a living any way they could.

With the advent of Ram, who initially wanted to use them to make demonstration records of his own compositions, their fortunes changed rapidly. Soon after the release of their first record, "Only You," they were performing in pop concerts, on television, and in major night clubs all over the world. "Only You" became one of the top ten records in the United States in 1955, and when a female vocalist joined the group they scored an even greater success with "The Great Pretender" which headed the charts in both the US and Europe. The



mar School, Worcester, and University College, Oxford, where he graduated as a chemist. He stayed on as a post-graduate to study colloidal materials. During his six years at Oxford Gaut was a keen member of the University Air Squadron, qualifying to fly single-engine biplanes — and specialising in advanced aerobatics.

He joined Plessey in 1934 — as only the second graduate ever taken on the company's payroll — at a starting salary of £6 per week and with the

title of chief chemist. By the outbreak of the war he was in charge of all research and development.

He had set up a small laboratory in the Ilford factory, but it was so vulnerable to enemy action that Gaut was dispatched to find a "safe" location for the laboratory. This led to the discovery of Caswell House in Northamptonshire.

But before this Gaut had volunteered to join the RAF as a qualified pilot. He passed the interview board and medi-

## TONY WILLIAMS



Tony Williams, second from left, with Herb Reed, Zola Taylor and Dave Lynch

record won a gold award and remains one of the classics of modern popular music.

Like the Inkspots in the 1940s, the Platters were the pre-eminent close-harmony group of the 1950s, continuing their run of success in spite of the fact that their smooth melodies harked back to a past era, and were in marked contrast to the increasingly popular strident rhythms of rock and roll. They

achieved four No.1 hits, including a revival of Jerome Kern's "Smoke Gets in Your Eyes" (1958). When they fell into decline it had nothing to do with their music: the four men were arrested in a Cincinnati hotel on charges of using drugs and soliciting prostitutes. They were let off with a reprimand, but the negative publicity caused many radio stations to refuse to play their records, and many of their

concerts were cancelled. The final blow came in 1960 with Tony Williams's decision to leave the group and start a career as a soloist.

The Platters continued but never repeated their initial success. Nor did Williams, though he was singing almost to the last, and completed a six week tour of performances in Thailand and Japan earlier this year. He is survived by his wife and two sons.

## Council for Licensed Conveyancers

The following candidates have passed the Council for Licensed Conveyancers' Summer Examinations 1992:

Preliminary: A. A. Bhatti; C. P. Blake; N. S. Brown; G. J. Butler; J. P. Coddam; A. Driffield; J. J. Duff; S. A. Gower; D. G. Gower; C. A. Harney; J. A. Haversham; A. L. Haynes; J. E. McCruden; M. G. McInerney; L. A. Orak; J. A. Paterson; M. P. Smith; G. Southard; V. P. Stevens; M. Swift; P. D. Williamson; P. B. Wood; L. J. Giddings; J. E. Gidner; L. M. Gray; A. L. Hayes; C. S. Higgins; S. P. Hill; M. Holden; P. Hornby; J. Polard; J. M. Richardson; D. M. Russell; L. M. Seeger; A. M. E. Silvester; P. A. Thornley; N. R. B. Tilden; P. Wyle; Landlord and Tenant: R. Beedie; W. S. Davies; C. J. Farrow; C. A. Gowing; M. D. Greenwood; P. J. Harrington; A. Hoyle; A. Kieway; A. Lett; J. B. Lewis; T. B. McGuire; R. Maganane; M. E. Metcalfe; K. M. Mowbray; A. V. Reynolds; S. A. Roche; J. H. Scullin; L. A. Shields; M. A. Wingers; J. M. White; Conveyancing Law and Practice: I. and B. S. Altherton; R. Beedie; G. M. Blackford; C. J. Farrow; C. A. Gowing; A. C. Houston; A. Hoyle; S. M. King; A. Kieway; F. A. Kynard; D. Lockart; M. A. Metcalfe; C. M. Miller; R. D. Nutt; G. O'Brien; T. A. Pittaway; C. M. J. Purches; M. Radia; A. V. Reynolds; H. P. Richards; R. J. J. Scullin; L. A. Shields; A. M. E. Silvester; R. Thomas; J. M. White; J. M. White; C. W. Walker; E. J. Young; Accounts: D. A. Apperley; P. Apperley; S. Altherton; J. E. Beedie; R. Beedie; G. M. Blackford; C. J. Farrow; C. A. Gowing; A. C. Houston; A. Hoyle; S. M. King; A. Kieway; F. A. Kynard; D. Lockart; M. A. Metcalfe; C. M. Miller; R. D. Nutt; G. O'Brien; T. A. Pittaway; C. M. J. Purches; M. Radia; A. V. Reynolds; H. P. Richards; R. J. J. Scullin; L. A. Shields; A. M. E. Silvester; R. Thomas; J. M. White; J. M. White; C. W. Walker; E. J. Young; P. D. Williamson; P. B. Wood; L. J. Giddings; J. E. Gidner; L. M. Gray; A. L. Hayes; C. S. Higgins; S. P. Hill; M. Holden; P. Hornby; J. Polard; J. M. Richardson; D. M. Russell; L. M. Seeger; A. M. E. Silvester; P. A. Thornley; N. R. B. Tilden; P. Wyle; P. D. Williamson; P. 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**BY MATTHEW D'ANCONA, EDUCATION CORRESPONDENT**

## Officers die as jet crashes

The Argentine government is negotiating to sell hundreds of the aircraft to the United States, each priced at about £2 million.

**A-levels criticised, page 6**



leaders are staying away. Among the absentees will be President Castro of Cuba and President Mubarak of Egypt. More prominently absent will be President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, although the no-fly zone over the south of his country is on the agenda. The Non-Aligned Movement is

seeking to assert itself as a political and economic lobby for developing countries. As Amr Moussa, the Egyptian foreign minister, said yesterday: "The most important thing that we could do in Jakarta would be to chart the future role of the Non-Aligned Movement in a changing world." (Reuters)

Continued from page 1

river while walking home

A disused mineshaft collapsed, opening up a yawning 15ft wide pit just feet from the bungalow of John Cooper and his wife Eileen, both 68, of Helston, west Cornwall. The collapse is the third in the county within the last two months.

**The triumphant return by**

The triumphal return by Jack Lammiman to Whitby, Yorkshire, in his 60-year-old schooner the *Helga Maria* after crossing the Atlantic to mark the 500th anniversary of Columbus's voyage, was postponed yesterday when bad weather delayed Mr Lammiman and his crew of four on the final leg of the voyage from the Shetland Islands.

One bright spot was The Midlands where there were several hours of sunshine. Alton Towers theme park in Staffordshire reported last night that the number of visitors was well up on last year's Bank holiday Monday.

Carnival photograph, page 3  
Leading article, page 11

Continued from page 1

Gordon Brown, the shadow Chancellor, urged Mr Lamont yesterday to press the German Bundesbank, whose council meets on Thursday, to signal its readiness for a cut in interest rates. He also challenged Mr Lamont to use the Ecofin meeting in Bath on Friday to press for co-ordinated action to ease interest rates and to boost employment with investment measures. Mr Brown said the

Although the Bundesbank is notoriously impervious to political pressure even from the German government, the shadow Chancellor believes that German domestic pressures for an interest rate cut are increasing.

On the domestic front, Mr. Brown believes that the increasing fear of unemployment is holding back the spending required to ease the recession and that supply-

side measures to stimulate job

The French government will have taken a little encouragement from yesterday's poll, based on a survey carried out by Louis Harris last Thursday, and which followed publication of three polls that showed a slight margin of voters in favour of rejecting the treaty. Those polls sent shock waves through financial markets and goaded the Mitterrand administration and mainstream opposition leaders into an offensive that drew on the type of emotional arguments used by campaigners for rejection.

Charles Bremner, page 10  
Dollar signs, page 15

A 25x25 crossword puzzle grid. The grid consists of white squares for letters and black squares for empty space. The numbers for the starting positions of the words are as follows:

- 1: Top Left (1,1)
- 2: (1,2)
- 3: (1,3)
- 4: (1,4)
- 5: (1,5)
- 6: (1,6)
- 7: (1,7)
- 8: (1,8)
- 9: (2,1)
- 10: (2,5)
- 11: (3,1)
- 12: (3,4)
- 13: (4,1)
- 14: (4,2)
- 15: (4,6)
- 16: (4,8)
- 17: (4,9)
- 18: (4,10)
- 19: (5,1)
- 20: (5,4)
- 21: (5,5)
- 22: (5,6)
- 23: (5,7)
- 24: (5,8)
- 25: (5,9)
- 26: (6,1)
- 27: (6,5)
- 28: (7,1)
- 29: (7,4)

- 27 Globe, perhaps, or sphere (7).
- 28 Flourishing friend of mine (5).
- 29 Import seen about in the market.  
place — an illusory discovery  
(5,4).

**DOWN**

- 1 Unabbreviated announcements  
following closely (2,4,3).
- 2 Artfully beginning to satirise  
cuspichy writer (5).
- 3 Fellow always voiced an ex-  
pression of relief affording pain  
(8).
- 4 Shell rapidly following vehicle  
(8).
- 5 Pearl's position (6).
- 6 Hat that makes heads grow (6).
- 7 Share from the outset — be a  
man (9).
- 8 19? Initially there were eighteen  
Asphuridaphis (5).

### Solution to Puzzle No 19,011

S	C	R	A	P	E	A	P	R	E	C	I	O	U	S
E	B	G	R	E	S	S	E	F	E	I	N	T	E	R
A	I	G	I	C	L	E	P	P	L	O	V	E		
T	E	M	P	O	R	A	L	L	y	V	E			
C	H	A	N	G	I	N	G	I	N	E	R	T	I	A
D	I	S	P	U	T	E		G	R	E	N	A	D	
E	S													
M	O	V	E	M	A	I	N	T	A	I	N	E	D	
I	M	A	N	E										
C	O	L	L	E	R									

**A daily safari through the language jungle. Which definitions are correct?**  
**By Philip Howard**

**THANATISE**  
a. To ponder with a flap  
b. To kill  
c. To wake up

**HAPTERIC**  
a. Fastening, anchoring  
b. A predictor of the future  
c. Happening by chance

**CANOROUS**  
a. Having white hair  
b. Swiftly melodious  
c. Entreating, praying

**THESTRAL**  
a. Dark, dim  
b. Part of the Greek tragic stage  
c. Yesterday evening

**Answers on page 12**

For the latest A&A traffic and roadworks information, 24 hours a day, dial 0836 401 followed by the appropriate code.	
<b>LONDON &amp; SE</b>	
C London (within N & S Cares)	731
M-ways/roads M4-M11	732
M-ways/roads M1-Dartford T	733
M-ways/roads Dartford T-M25	734
M-ways/roads M25-M4	735
M25 London/Dartford only	736
<b>National</b>	
National motorways	737
West Country	738
Wales	739
Midlands	740
East Angles	741
North-west England	742
North-east England	743
Scotland	744
Northern Ireland	745

**AA Roadwatch is charged at 36p per minute (cheap rate) and 48p per minute at all other times.**

Temperatures at midday yesterday c. cloud: f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.						
	C	F		C	F	
Belfast	12	54	f	Guernsey	14	57
Birmingham	16	61	f	Inverness	13	55
Blackpool	14	57	f	Jersey	15	58
Bristol	15	58	s	London	14	57
Cardiff	16	61	f	Manchester	15	59
Edinburgh	13	55	f	Newcastle	15	59
Glasgow	11	52	r	Newquay	13	55

Yesterday: Temp: max 8 am to 6 pm, 17C (63F); min 6 pm to 8 am, 11C (52F). Humidity: 6 pm, 36 per cent. Rain: 24 hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun. 24 hr to 8 pm, 5.7 hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 999.8 millibars, rising.

**Sunday:** Highest day temp: Colmahall, Norfolk, 19C (86F); lowest day max: Glenanne, co. Armagh, 71C (52F); highest rainfall: Abergorth, Dyfed, 1.5 in; highest sunshine: Guernsey, 10.3 hr.

more persistent rain over north start for England. Wales and showers affecting western coast will be fairly isolated in eastern areas this afternoon and rain e northeastwards. Outlook: cool

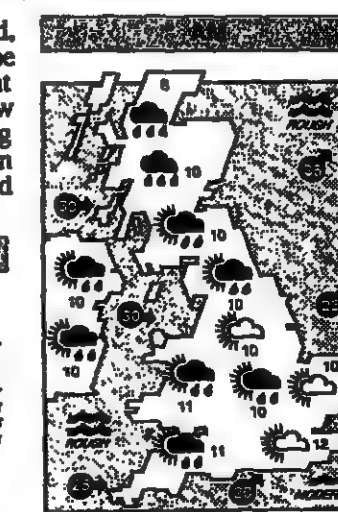
[illegible]

	Boys	Seeds
Australia	2 825	2 021
Austria Sch	2 40	19
Belgium	60 50	23
Canada	2 40	18
Denmark Kr	11 28	10 50
Finland Mik	8 21	7
France Fr	9 57	10 50
Germany Dm	2 30	2 77
Greece Dr	3 62	3
Hong Kong S	16 98	14 88
Italy	1 11	1 02
Italy Yen	2245	2403
Japan Yen	262 50	3 02
Netherlands Gld	3 30	3 62
Norway	1 00	1 00
Portugal Ec	253 50	235 50
South Africa Rd	6 25	6 25
Spain Pza	10 8	17
Sweden Kr	10 78	9 68
Switzerland Fr	2 81	2
Turkey Lin	14 60	1 250
USA S	2 08	1 08

**TOWER BRIDGE**


Tower Bridge will be lifted at the following times today: 4.50am, 5.30am, 3.30pm and 4.30pm.

A showery day over Scotland, perhaps thundery; there will be rain in some parts this morning. A bright day in Northern Ireland with only a few clouds. Blustery showers this morning in the south of England. Cloud will affect western Ireland, but expected by early evening will spread across the country and breezy, with showers or rain.



**RAISING OF THE DEAD**

London 7.47 pm to 8.15 am  
Bristol 7.56 pm to 8.25 am  
Edinburgh 8.07 pm to 8.19 am  
Manchester 7.58 pm to 8.20 am  
Panzance 8.06 pm to 8.39 am

 Sun rises: 6.13 am  
Moon rises: 12.17 pm  
First quarter September 3

Sun sets: 7.47 pm  
Moon sets: 8.12 pm

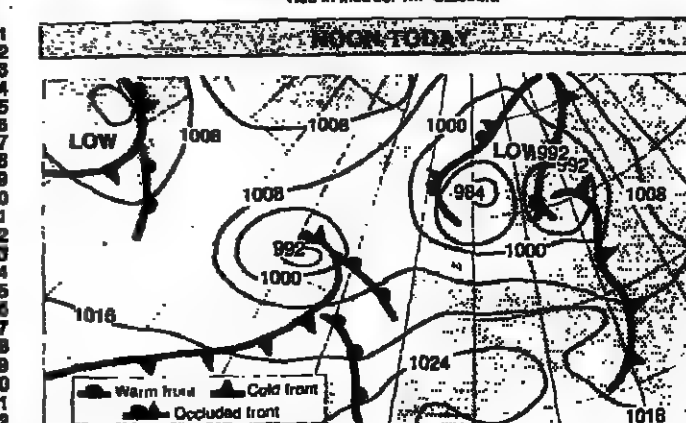
**MANCHESTER**

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 8 p.  
(59F); min 8 pm to 6 am, 6C (43F). Ra.  
to 6 pm, trace. Sun 24 hr to 6 pm, 8.

**GENESEE**

Yesterday: Temp: max 8 am to 6 p.  
(55F); min 8 pm to 6 am, 9C (48F). Ra.  
to 6 pm, 0.33in. Sun: 24 hr to 6 pm, 6.

	AM	HT	PM	HT		AM	HT	PM	HT
TODAY	5:54	7:4	5:37	7:4	TODAY	7:23	9:8	7:23	9:8
Liverpool Bridge	4:30	4:30	5:12	4:30	Liverpool	12:54	8:4	12:54	8:4
Aberdeen	10:52	11:12	11:11	12:1	Lowestoft	3:26	4:8	3:4	4:8
Avonmouth	2:3	2:3	2:3	2:3	Manchester	10:52	11:12	11:11	12:1
Cardiff	10:52	11:12	11:11	12:1	Newquay	5:11	7:0	5:0	7:0
Donmouth	4:30	4:30	5:12	4:30	Otten	11:0	3:8	11:0	3:8
Down	2:17	5:7	2:38	5:8	Perth	10:52	11:12	11:11	12:1
Falmouth	6:02	5:2	6:18	5:2	Portland	10:38	2:3	10:58	2:3
Glasgow	5:54	7:4	5:37	7:4	Portsmouth	2:41	4:8	2:40	4:8
Hanwich	3:18	4:1	2:52	4:2	Shefford	5:11	7:0	5:0	7:0
Highgate	6:42	6:0	10:12	4:2	Southampton	2:07	4:6	2:3	4:6
Islecombe	5:36	5:3	5:55	5:1	Swansea	5:56	7:6	5:10	7:6
King's Lynn	7:11	10:5	6:4	7:3	Wilton-on-Avon	3:11	4:2	3:11	4:2
Leam	6:16	5:8	6:43	5:5					



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- A MORTGAGE OR OTHER LOAN SECURED ON IT.







## Pensions choice for Peter Lilley

This autumn, Peter Lilley, the social security secretary, faces his biggest challenge to back the individual against state bureaucracy. The headlines might be about measures to protect occupational pensions from corporate predators. The most important decision being developed, however, will be about equalisation of the ages at which men and women receive state pensions. The government has committed itself to equality in the light of EC directives and European Court decisions. How that will be achieved could have a profound effect on people's lives and on individual choice.

The weight of the social security establishment, which appears to see potential pensioners as workshy, is in cahoots with the Treasury, which sees pensioners as an expensive luxury. Between them, they are pressing for a single equal pension age, probably at 65. The government's actuary has worked out that simply to adjust the present system without affecting government finances would suggest an equal retirement age of 63. The social security advisory committee wants 65, aiming to use £3 billion of annual savings for selective benefits. The Treasury would be happy with 65, though it would like to claw back most of the savings. The Equal Opportunities Commission and most trade unions want a single retirement age at 60, at an estimated annual cost of £3.5 billion, but have little hope of success, except that change would be phased in over a generation to ease the penalty on women.

Can this really be the era of the citizen's charter and individual choice? Out in the real world, the notion of a uniform retirement age is about as realistic as the assumption that people work for an employer all their lives unless they are unlucky enough to be thrown out of work temporarily during recession, then find another similar full-time job. Companies are moving towards minimising core long-term staff and towards flexible retirement as a means of absorbing economic fluctuations. Individuals are moving to flexible personal pensions to regain more control over their own destinies, enabling them to pursue flexible patterns of work, part-time work and forms of semi-retirement, where income from savings supplements earnings. Many successful women do not want to be pensioned off at 60.

The state's insistence that people should retire once and for all at a given age has already become a drag on these developments. The pension industry, echoed by a House of Lords committee report, has asked the state to join the real world by inaugurating a flexible decade of retirement that would allow people to start drawing state pensions any time between 60 and 65. The Institute of Actuaries has shown how this would work. The level of pension would vary, according to actuarial calculations, depending on age at retirement, so that a person working until 70 might take a pension two-thirds higher than at 60, giving a choice that reflected economic realities. The initial cost would be modestly higher to maintain a woman's pension at 60, that cost being clawed back by withholding annual increases until equality with men was reached.

All this choice is far too much for the Treasury and the social security establishment. They assume, for instance, that everyone would choose to retire at 60 and might claim other benefits to make up any pension shortfall. They appear to ignore the savings of unemployment or other benefits for those who are sick or made redundant and merely await retirement. If Britain opted for flexibility, it would be at the forefront of European Community developments. If not, the government would eventually find itself dragged into expensive harmonised EC arrangements.

Mr Lilley knows that the state does not know best. He should cut through all the arguments against change and give people a choice.

# Rostock riots reveal the depth of east Germany's economic woes

The pain of transition from communism to capitalism is proving fertile soil for political extremists, reports

Wolfgang Münchau

Next to the main assembly block of the shipyard in the Baltic port of Warnemünde is a disused grey building with shattered windows. Under the communists it served as a hospital, but the yard later came under financial pressure and the hospital was one of the first amenities to close.

This was no ordinary hospital. The shipyard workers had increasingly sought refuge in schnapps and vodka, so that one day it had been decided to open a specialised clinic for alcoholics. Hospitals such as this were definitely not in tune with the new era. The drunks and the retarded have since taken to the streets. Last week's riots in Rostock, during which neo-Nazis threw Molotov cocktails at a refugee hostel, amounted to the most visible evidence of the profound changes that have taken place in the town over the past two years. In this short time, naive optimism has given way to profound depression.

Riots happen elsewhere in the world, too, but the Rostock riots had the unenviable distinction of being supported by large numbers of local people. Indeed, the burghers of Rostock cheered on the thugs.

The events reflect fears that the economic and social unification between Germany's west and east is not merely taking longer than originally believed, but that it might never happen, that eastern Germany's economic plight is becoming systemic.

The eastern part of Berlin, admittedly, looks comparatively cheerful, and so do parts of Saxony, which is still an industrial powerhouse of sorts. Elsewhere, the economic meltdown is only too palpable. Within 18 months, unemployment has risen from close to nil to a level where it makes more sense to count those with jobs than those without. The government has introduced all sorts of schemes: short-time working, training, job creation and early retirement.

Though worthwhile in their own right, these schemes hide the underlying rate of unemployment. The extremely high work participation rates of women in the old east Germany—more than 90 per cent—further distort the calculations. Heeding the dictum that it is preferable to be roughly right than precisely wrong, one could say that the underlying rate of unemployment is somewhere between 35 per cent and 45 per cent of the working population, which might be defined as the proportion of people who would under normal circumstances be willing to work.

If the situation is bad for eastern



Street politics: the far left marches against the far right in the streets of Rostock at the weekend

Germany as a whole, it is even worse for Rostock. Once a proud bourgeois Hanseatic port, Rostock benefited extensively from the trade across the Baltic Sea. But Nazi and Soviet imperialism put an end to the golden age for the region and the misery was compounded when the Iron Curtain descended just on the wrong side of the town. Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, the federal state around Rostock, is one of the poorest regions of Europe.

One is reminded here of the infamous statement by Karl Otto Pöhl, the former president of the Bundesbank, who once said that German unification was a "disaster". He was right, but not necessarily for the right reasons.

The disaster has nothing to do with the exchange rate at which Ostmarks were converted into Westmarks, an issue on which Herr Pöhl once openly disagreed with Chancellor Kohl. The issue of exchange-rate conversion has given rise to perhaps the most profound misunderstanding in this debate.

It is not true that Herr Pöhl suggested an exchange rate of one-for-two against the one-for-one rate finally adopted by the government. Both proposals envisaged a complicated system of "mixed" exchange rates whereby the actual rate depended on the amount of the transfer. The difference between the proposals was one of degree and not of principle, and amounted, as Herr Pöhl himself once admitted, to no more than a few decimal points in aggregate.

Herr Pöhl's exchange rate proposal would have landed Germany in precisely the same mess. The choice of exchange rate would have made a difference if, for example, it had been at the politically unrealistic rate of one-for-ten, which would have been broadly in line with the underlying economic realities.

On the other hand, the savings of eastern Germans would have been eroded at a stroke and the vast majority would have been catapulted into sudden poverty. Many would

have emigrated. On the other hand, there would have been no unification boom and hence less inflationary pressure.

East Germany's debt would have been lower, and poverty-stricken eastern Germans would have been willing to work at almost any wage above a minimum subsistence rate. The eastern economy would have been characterised by high levels of employment at low wages, which would have risen in line with productivity. Eventually, in ten years perhaps, the eastern states would have caught up with some of their more laggardly western counterparts.

Such a "golden" scenario is purely hypothetical. There is no guarantee that it would have worked and it would have been politically unacceptable, even with the benefit of hindsight.

In the end, there probably never existed an alternative to monetary union on terms similar to those chosen by the government.

The process did go wrong in the end, but it was for other reasons:

□ The Treuhand privatisation agency was ill-conceived. The Treuhand operates on lines similar to the centrally planned system it is designed to replace. It is a central bureaucracy responsible for a large part of eastern Germany's corporate sector. One might as well call the Treuhand the ministry for the private sector. As one would expect with such a system, fraud and incompetent decisions are only too common.

□ The fast-track privatisation approach has had a few successes, but for the most part underestimated the structural problems of east German industry. The emphasis should have been on restructuring with subsequent privatisation in mind and not the other way round.

□ The uncertainty over property rights constituted the single largest deterrent to investment. Those who were dispossessed by the communists were given preference over investors. This created uncertainty. From an economic perspective it should have been the other way round, although from a legal point of view this may not have been possible, and may even have contravened the country's constitution.

□ Finally, the trade unions were wrong in trying to pursue a unified labour market within a few years. A unified labour market is a desirable goal in a unified economy, but it should have been viewed as the result of a unified economy and not as its precursor. Eastern German wages are much closer to western German wages than eastern German productivity warrants. The result is that unit wage costs are higher in the east than in the west, a perverse situation for a region that wishes to catch up.

These largely irreversible mistakes have contributed greatly to an economic meltdown on a scale which has not been witnessed in Europe since the Great Depression. Comparisons with the early 1930s, painful as they may be for Germans, reveal some frightening parallels, with one important exception.

Unemployment in the east has risen to depression levels and there are no signs of improvement. Right-wing violence is gaining ground and is openly supported by an increasing section of the population. Equally ominous, those in charge of monetary policy are once again in the grip of a dangerously outdated economic ideology in their belief that inflation (currently 3.5 per cent) constitutes the country's most pressing economic problem.

There remains, however, one profound difference between the early 1930s and today. The economic difficulties have not yet spread to the western part of the country, in spite of the Bundesbank's best efforts with its tight monetary policies.

It would be interesting to see how the whole of Germany would cope with a recession on a scale of Britain's, let alone with a depression on the scale of Rostock's. While interesting indeed, we are all much better off not finding out.

## THE TIMES CITY DIARY

### Dreaming of giving it up

WITH recession biting into lifestyles, "giving it all up" is fast becoming the theme for the 1990s, an obsession that has received support from a Gallup survey, commissioned by Foster's Draught Lager. The survey shows that almost half the British public think about chucking in their jobs and doing their own thing at least once a month, while one in five think about it every day. Foster's latest advertisement features a young business executive turning his back on a high-flying job. According to David Jordan, brand manager, the survey was intended to be "just a bit of fun, but it also confirms the relevance of the current ad to people's lives in the 1990s". In the advertisement, the executive boasts to his drinking partner about what he has done only to be called a "wally", as people rush to claim his Porsche. Few people, agrees Jordan, would be prepared to go as far as the Foster's man, yet 70 per cent of men and 59 per cent of women said they would give up their jobs if they could afford to. Fewer than one in 25 people said they would sacrifice all for love. One in four said they would do so for a celebrity partner. Cat Woman, Michelle Pfeiffer, was the preferred choice among men, while Tom Cruise, the actor, was women's favourite.

### Classic rally

CALLING all owners of classic, exotic or "fun" cars. The Variety Club of Great Britain

is organising a rally to EuroDisney this coming Sunday, starting with a two-lap race at Brands Hatch, and sponsored by Capital Radio, but is short on entrants. The aim is to raise money to take children to EuroDisney, and the club has arranged discounted expenses of £300 all in — including ferry and hotels — for the participants. So far, 20 car owners have entered, each pledging £1,500 in donations, but a further 20 have failed to materialise due to economic straits. Jonathan Weston, the co-ordinator, who works for Nigel Cooper, the car restoration specialist, says donations of £500 would now suffice to get car owners a place. "Any exotic car will do so long as it isn't clapped out Ford Cortina, although on second thoughts that's probably a classic now," he says. His telephone number is 081-749 8282.

SIR Alastair Morton, Euro-tunnel chief executive and deputy chairman, claims to have found a new role model for Douglas Hurd. In a traffic jam in Rue Du Bac in Paris last week, Morton spotted a plaque on a house that read: "Here lived D'Artagnan of the musketeers, who died in the battle of Maastricht, 1673." Says Morton: "I find the idea of everybody's favourite comic book hero being killed at Maastricht rather amusing."

### Reversed fortunes

THE Presswatch Quarterly, which aims to give a systematic assessment of corporate public relations as seen through leading newspapers,



"Long weekends these days aren't nearly long enough"

gave Lomura a rating of minus 3,681 points in its first issue. Its second will bring a nasty surprise to the boardroom at Lloyds Bank. In the first quarter, Lloyds scored plus 734 points, second only to Wellcome. Now it has the worst rating at minus 3,351. Kevin Leigh, the Presswatch editor, puts the reversal down to Lloyds' failed bid for Midland and criticism thereafter, although Barclays, National Westminster and Midland are all among the top ten worst-rated companies.

### Golden Coulson

SHRINKAGE in the mining sector and a decade with the gold price in the doldrums have left only a handful of mining teams at leading securities houses. One is Andrew Scott at Credit Lyonnais Laing, which has just headhunted its first recruit in 15 months. Starting today is gold analyst and salesman Mike

Coulson, 46, ex-Durlacher West. Extolled for many years, he is best known from his days at Kitcat & Aitken and Parumore Gordon. Says Scott: "There's still no sign of an upturn, but having lost several people last year we're in good enough shape to boost our team and when things pick up we'll be in very good shape indeed." What it took to lure Coulson he will not divulge, but says salaries these days are not huge. "We're certainly not talking six-figure sums and that's putting it mildly."

### Liffe water

A BRAND of designer water with an environmentally friendly tag is finding its way to City dining rooms. Kili-manjaro Mountain Spring Water is on offer at Liffe and the London Stock Exchange and is about to be introduced at Hill Samuel. Importing water from Africa might seem like green madness, but for every bottle sold a donation goes to saving rhinos in Africa, and Gill Harwood, a Euroveins importer, says it is proving a popular City cause. "Everyone wants to do good without it costing them personally," she says. The money is being channelled through Adam Faith's Faith Foundation that has been trying to save rhinos for two years. Harwood has avoided blanket advertising — "the rhino needs the money more than the media" — and is spreading the word with posters and presentations. Liffe liked the display so much it has featured it in its dining room.

DEBRA ISAAC

## All roads lead to lower interest rates

A base rate rise could be on the cards in the near term to defend sterling. However, the markets are ignoring the extent to which rates are set to tumble in the next two or three years.

Rather than average more than 9.5 per cent throughout 1993-6, as implied by short sterling futures and short-dated gilts, base rates are likely to fall close to 8 per cent next year and below 7 per cent in 1994-6. The risk-reward relationship along the yield curve has shifted, and investors should consider moving some of their cash and long gilt holdings into five- to seven-year gilts.

The situation is reminiscent of 1987 and 1988, but interest rates are moving in the opposite direction this time. Then, rapid base rate cuts, aimed at restraining sterling, caused the markets to ignore the incipient rise in inflation and to believe base rates would remain low. Five-year yields fell to 8.5 per cent early in 1988. However, those rate cuts stoked inflationary pressures that pushed base rates to 15 per cent in 1989. Now, a near-term tightening of the monetary screw would ultimately lead to sharper base rate cuts.

The most likely scenario is that after wobbles during the autumn, low British inflation plus looser German monetary policy will allow British rates to fall to 8.25 per cent at the end of next year and lower in 1994, without causing a sterling devaluation. In Germany, there are signs of an intensifying monetary squeeze. German call-money rates may not drop until the spring, but could fall by 1.5 points next year and keep dropping in 1994. If a French "no" vote leads to a mark revaluation,

the drop in German interest rates could be sooner and, eventually, greater.

In the mid-1990s, against a low inflation background, British base rates below 7 per cent would be high enough in real terms to restrain inflation. Exports would gain from improving European growth and a stronger dollar. Britain would have attained stable, non-inflationary growth.

John Major, having slain inflation, would be looking forward to his second general election. This scenario could bring 25-year yields down to 8 per cent in a year's time and below 8 per cent thereafter.

However, what if base rates remain above 9.5 per cent next year and in 1994, as short sterling contracts and short gilts imply? With underlying inflation likely to average 2.5 per cent over that period, real short-term interest rates would be 7 per cent.

This century, no British recession has ended with real rates so high. Real rates were about zero during the 1979-81 recession. Even with real rates of 3 per cent or lower, growth remains lacklustre in the other casualties of the eighties debt boom — Canada, Australia, Japan and America.

Persistent 7 per cent real rates in Britain would cause an unsustainable mix of permanent recession and a ballooning fiscal deficit. Eventually, possibly in 1994 or 1995, the approach of the next election would force the government to devalue or, more likely, leave the ERM, to cut short-term interest rates. Long yields would rise as Britain seemed to revert to its traditional remedy of inflation.

The implications are that

the yield curve is set to flatten in the coming months. Long gilts are unlikely to rally unless sharply lower yields on five- to seven-year gilts indicate scope for sizeable base rate cuts in 1993-5. Those rate cuts are needed to keep the government's economic strategy together. Long gilts would outperform shorter-dated stocks in price terms in this bullish scenario. However, long gilts offer little protection against the risk that short rates remain high in the next year, in which

case the bullish implications of collapsing inflation would be offset by mounting risks of a retreat from the ERM.

Five- to seven-year gilts are a one-way bet that economic weakness will eventually cause much lower interest rates, in or out of the ERM. That bet improves with each sign that the economy remains flat, and will improve further if a base rate rise pushes it into a slump.

MICHAEL SAUNDERS  
Salomon Brothers

### The CO-OPERATIVE BANK

## Managed Overdraft Rate Change

With effect from 1st September 1992

The Co-operative Bank Managed Overdraft Rates

for small businesses will be as follows:

	% per month
Premium Rate	1.07
Standard Rates	1.27
	B 1.48
	C 1.57

CO-OPERATIVE BANK PLC.  
MEMBER OF THE BRITISH CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT  
1 Balcon Street, Manchester, M60 4EP. Tel 061 832 3456



## 18 EQUITY PRICES

Portfolio  
PLATINUM

From your Portfolio Platinum card check your eight share price movements on this page only. Add them up to give you your overall total and check this against the daily dividend figure. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the daily prize money. 1. From 1.1.92, follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. Always have your card available when claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

No	Company	Group	Share or bond
1	AAH	Industrial	
2	BR	Engineering	
3	BR	Engineering	
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Please take into account any minus signs

## Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily share for the weekly dividend of £2,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT

There were no valid claims for the weekly Portfolio Platinum prize of £4,000.

Mix cap	Company	Price	Why	Nat	Yld	P/E

## BANKS, DISCOUNT, HP

Mix cap	Company	Price	Why	Nat	Yld	P/E

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## BANKS, DISCOUNT, HP

Mix cap	Company	Price	Why	Nat	Yld	P/E

## Capitalisation, week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began August 24. Dealings end September 4. 8 Contango day September 14. 8 Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days. Prices recorded are at market close. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close, but adjustments are made when a stock is ex-dividend. Changes, yields and price/earnings ratios are based on middle prices.

Mix cap	Company	Price	Why	Nat	Yld	P/E

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## LAW TIMES

## A fate worse than death

Managing a relative's will may seem like a simple task, but it can become a tiresome ordeal, as Tim Symonds soon discovered

When my mother died in 1987, she left a simple will. Her cash, such as it was, was to go to me, plus her Roberts wireless. In 1988, my step-grandmother, in her 90s, decided to update her own will and asked me to be her executor.

It was put to me persuasively that a friend or relative acting as executor would cut down on legal costs which could mount up if a bank or solicitor handled the affair. Because my mother's will had been so simple, I readily agreed. Any savings, however, I soon discovered, would only be achieved at the expense of possibly hundreds of hours of my own unpaid work.

Executors are always appointed by will. If no one is specifically named, the next of kin will usually become the person, or people, responsible for administering the estate.

Executors deal with the testator's affairs from the moment of death. Testators may appoint as many executors as they like, though a court cannot grant probate to more than four people, and they must be over 21 and of sound mind.

Reading through the *Which?* guide, *Wills and Probate*, and Edward F. George's *Wills and Executors*, my heart sank. "The executors' duties are no mere formalities," *Which?* states. "There is a great deal of work involved and much responsibility."

"They will be responsible for collecting in all the assets of the estate and drawing up all the lists of property, dealing with the paperwork and calculations, paying all the debts, liabilities and taxes and the various costs, such as funeral costs and administration costs, and then ultimately dealing with all the property

that remains in the estate in accordance with the terms of the will."

In *Wills and Executors*, the author points out that some situations may result in part-testate rules and part-intestacy rules, where only some of the deceased's property is mentioned in the will. In all instances, it is up to the executor to resolve the disposal of everything once probate has been granted.

Once the Probate Registry has granted probate or letters of administration, the deceased's assets are legally assigned to the executor or administrator. Beneficiaries have no claim to the assets at this stage, though people owed money by the deceased can actually sue the executor for payment, if necessary.

If insufficient money is left to pay off outstanding debts, the executor can sell off — at the proper market value — even those items which have been specifically assigned to a beneficiary.

There may be particular problems in being the executor to someone who has lived to a great age, like my step-grandmother, now approaching 100. A solicitor tells me that about the time of world war one, many people bought shilling life assurance policies to go towards their funeral expenses. How would I discover whether this was so in my case? What about any other long-forgotten bits and pieces, property even?

The growing trend for people to write their own will may put an extra burden on an unwary executor, as my friend Doreen Darby discovered. Her life-long friend died some three years ago, leaving the estate to four named people. Without asking her, she had named Doreen as the



Tim Symonds investigates: "The executors' duties are no mere formalities"

executor. With some reluctance, Doreen agreed to take up the role because it would keep legal costs down. Under English law, unlike other countries, she is not entitled to remuneration, unless this was authorised in the will, although she can reclaim expenses incurred.

#### 'People owed money by the deceased can sue executors for payment'

Doreen then found that one of the four beneficiaries had died, in a faraway location. There was no clear and specific direction on what should happen to that particular share. For legal advice, Doreen turned to her dear friend's solicitor. He coun-

selled that any close relatives of the named dead beneficiary had to be traced, to receive the share. Doreen has now spent 36 months writing letters after letters abroad, and placing ads for next-of-kin.

For me, the other unexpected ramifications arise not so much in my role as executor but as the person widely viewed as The Great Disposer of my step-grandmother's property and cash.

So, last Christmas, I picked up my pen and wrote to my step-grandmother's solicitors, saying they could have the executor role, thank you very much.

They wrote back, rather tartly, advising me that: "Only your step-grandmother can change her will and appoint another executor or executrix in your place..." However, they added, if, upon my step-

grandmother's death, I threw my hands in the air and refused outright to act as executor, from the very first, formally renouncing the role, an administrator could be appointed to administer the estate in my place.

It would still be possible that I could perform such humanitarian gestures as arranging the funeral without being legally committed to carry on the executor's legal duties. Beyond that, and with Doreen's experience in mind, I now feel it is in the best interest of all if I appoint solicitors to do the rest.

*Wills and Probate*, published by the Consumers Association (071-486 5544), is available from most bookshops, price £9.95. The CA also publishes an actionpack, *Make Your Will*, priced £9.99. *Wills and Executors*, by Edward F. George, is published by Taxation Publishing.

## Will youth courts really do justice?

THIS time next month, the juvenile courts will be no more. When the Criminal Justice Act 1991 comes into force on October 1, we will have youth courts instead.

It is a logical extension of the work of "juvenile justices" to take in 17-year-olds, who were previously dealt with by the adult courts. Yet the act itself is more about sentencing than anything else, and a recent training day showed me that we will have to be very careful in order to "do justice" as it is generally understood.

The criterion for sentencing is the offence itself. Any previous conviction will no longer be relevant, nor will the person's response to previous sentences. The main principle is the seriousness of the offence.

But how serious is serious? What is so serious that a non-custodial sentence cannot be justified? In 1985, Lord Justice Lawton said that it was the kind of offence which, when committed by a young person, would make a right-thinking member of the public, knowing all the facts, feel that justice had not been done by the passing of any sentence other than a custodial one.

Another judge is said to have remarked that you know an elephant when you see one. The difficulty arises in less serious offences where, under the new act, we can take account of other offences only in so far as their circumstances disclose aggravating factors of the offence with which the court is dealing.

No personal information may be considered in determining the seriousness of the offence. Having decided that an offence is sufficiently serious to justify making an order, the court can then take account of the whole picture when deciding what kind of order is most suitable. Yet here, as a youth court, we must still take account of the welfare principle, as we had to do in the juvenile court.

The likelihood of a clash between the welfare of the offender and sentencing solely on the offence seems only too likely. Given that the government seems to be trying to keep people out of prison, it seems strange that minimum sentences on 15 to 17-year-olds have gone up to two months, while the 18 to 20-year age group still has a minimum of 21 days. Unlike the famous provision under the previous act, which had a minimum for girls under 17 of not less than four months, this will not be so easy to ignore.

The Home Office tells me that the median

two months was chosen to get rid of the four-month anomaly. But has it produced another?

There is another oddity in relation to commitments for sentence. In the adult court, for very serious offences magistrates can commit those not less than 18 to a court with greater powers. Yet in the case of violent or sexual offences, the offender must be not less than 21. Given that offences against the person must be regarded as more serious than those against property, this seems to be the opposite of what was intended.

Some of the effects of the new act should be positive, however, like making parents more responsible for the actions of their children. In future, parents of offenders under 16 will normally be required to pay fines or compensation, as will local authorities which have parental responsibility. The act also requires the court to consider whether the parents should be bound over to exercise proper care and control. If we do not bind them over, then we have to state reasons for not doing so.

In the detailed guides we were given, I underlined some new powers under Section 60 of the act which juvenile court justices will welcome.

Magistrates will be able to attach conditions when juveniles are remanded in local authority accommodation when there is no security requirement. They can require the local authority not to place the remanded juvenile with a named person. They can also require from the person remanded that he or she comply with conditions similar to those imposed under the Bail Act. And what is more, they can require the local authority to ensure compliance with any conditions imposed.

The abolition of remand to prison custody for 15 and 16-year-old boys is one of the most valuable provisions of the act. Yet this will not come into force until sufficient secure accommodation is available. At a time when there is great concern over the number of suicides among adolescents in custody, the lack of sufficient funding for secure places seems inexplicable.

While welcoming the act in general, there is no doubt that it is a highly complex piece of legislation and its application will give rise to difficulties of interpretation. Perhaps time will provide some worthwhile answers.

Paula Davies is a journalist and the chairman of a London juvenile court.



PAULA DAVIES

Chris Barton and Gillian Douglas report on 'unmarried fathers'

## Parental responsibility without legal powers

As social attitudes towards marriage change, so do they change towards parenthood. Today we speak of one-parent families, rather than "unmarried mothers", but has the legal position been altered to reflect such shifts in society?

Some 200,000 extramarital offspring were born in this country in 1990 alone, and for these the Children Act 1989 has confirmed the "unmarried mother" in her old common law role as the child's only legal parent. But what of the "rights" of the "unmarried father"? In devising the Parental Responsibilities Agreement, has Lord Mackay provided the country's 75,000 solicitors with a nice little earner?

The unmarried father may still be the character of old, keen to escape obligations with impunity. Equally, he could be a "New Man", eager to play a proper role in the child's upbringing. In law, his treatment is much the same.

Short of a court order, when the welfare of the child will be the paramount consideration, he and his offspring will be dependent on the mother agreeing to recognise his legal fatherhood. This is a matter purely between the parents and will receive no judicial consideration at all.

Yet while his paternal influence may be severely limited, dependent largely on the mother's whim, by law the call on his pocket is far less restricted.

The court's role in all this is merely to register copies of the new Parental Responsibilities Agreement. Under the agreement, the mother of a non-marital child and the father sign a document. They and the court each hold a copy. Unless successfully challenged in court, this document formally recognises the father's responsibilities.

The principal registry of the Family Division, no less, will seal the father's copy and return it to him: an impressive document to wave at the school gates, and one which married or divorced parents may come to envy.

It is a piece of paper from which lawyers and fathers,



Court battle: Woody Allen's child custody case has highlighted the legal position of unmarried fathers

and even mothers and children, may stand to gain a lot. The court, however, is not required to investigate the details, such as whether the man with whom the mother has made an agreement is

Just in case those cohabiters who produced the 52 per cent of all 1989 extramarital births should stumble upon Statutory Instrument No. 1478 and be tempted by its user-friendliness into a little legal DIY, it

to talk him into accepting responsibilities that he would have to bear only if married. Alternatively, he may have put pressure on her to agree, perhaps in return for financial support. Given the lack of judicial scrutiny, legal advice will indeed be important.

Recently, a Miss M and a Mr H (as they were fated to be known in the ensuing Law Report) ended a decade-long partnership which had produced two sons. Not having visited lawyers at the outset, their parting was (even) more legally fraught than necessary: "Paradoxically," said Mr Justice Waite, "their distress and bitterness was increased rather than diminished by their decision not to undertake a commitment to each other in marriage."

But the boys were not to be disadvantaged by their, or rather their parents', lack of status. Since the Family Law Reform Act 1987, the court's financial armoury for such children is the same as on divorce, with no-limit secured maintenance, capital orders, and even house transfers.

If the first one-night-stander to lose his home in this manner fails to generate enough publicity to discourage others, then the Child Support Act 1991, in force from April next year, should do so. By that piece of Thatcherite legislation, non-paying fathers of any kind will face the certainty of action by the state's Child Support Agency, rather than the chance of maternal legal initiative and court discretion.

These developments, together with DNA testing, will take the unmarried mother and her child light years away from the ghastly "bastardy proceedings" in which the summons was served by the police, only the magistrates' court had jurisdiction, and the father's sniggering mazes were added to confuse the issue with tall stories of their own.

Chris Barton and Gillian Douglas lecture at Staffordshire and Cardiff law schools, respectively, and are writing *Parenting and Parenthood for Weidenfeld and Nicolson*.

#### 'He will be dependent on the mother recognising his legal fatherhood'

indeed the child's father, or even whether the mother has made the agreement with more than one man in respect of the same child.

With deceptive simplicity, Lord Mackay's *pro forma* states, like the health warning on cigarette packets: "The making of this agreement will seriously affect the legal position of both parents."

adds: "You should both seek legal advice before completing this form."

In fact, the reality is one of concessionary gift, not agreement. In signing, the mother will have exercised the discretion given to her by the Children Act to confer parental responsibility upon the father. The danger is that, in some cases, she may have had

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# Teams start race for Formula One's hottest property



Schumacher: wanted

BY NORMAN HOWELL

FROM the day Michael Schumacher first stepped into a Formula One racing car last year, he has been the focus of a great deal of attention. He is young (23), articulate and German and his win in the Belgian grand prix at Spa-Francorchamps on Sunday will accelerate the process of his becoming a superstar in the eyes of the public.

What he did in a few laps when he first drove a Formula One car at Silverstone's south circuit convinced Eddie Jordan to sign him up on the

spot. A few days later, he raced for the first time. A few days after that, he was "poached" by the Benetton team and he drove one of its cars to success at Spa.

Schumacher's quiet self-confidence is so deep-rooted that, to some people, he can appear arrogant. The public love him. There are supporters' clubs and Benetton, which likes to think of its image as one of youth, zest and speed, has been quick to capitalise.

Some of the older hands in the sport shake their heads: they warn that many a talented young driver has taken the

sport by storm, only to founder when expectations were high and a good placing was just not good enough any more.

Stefano Modena and Jean Alesi are but two drivers who have not — and maybe not for reasons that have anything to do with them — fulfilled their promise. Despite the paddock's caution, Schumacher's win will crystallise the efforts by McLaren and Marlboro to secure his services for 1993 and some years beyond.

He has burst through at a time when Marlboro, having lost Alain Prost and Nigel Mansell, with Ayrton Senna

undecided whether to race or not, does not have the top driver monopoly it once had. So Schumacher would do them very well.

His being German is important. At least three of Germany's car and engine manufacturers have expressed the wish to become involved in Formula One. Mercedes' racing arm, Sauber, is almost sure to start next season. Then there is Audi, which has had to put on ice a project because of the Gulf War, and BMW, which has forged close links with McLaren over the years (as, indeed, have Mercedes).

The decline of the world sportscar championship has focused all of these manufacturers on Formula One and Schumacher would — almost certainly will — be a catalyst for their entry.

However, he is tied to Benetton with the tightest of knots. There is a release clause, but it is one that only Mercedes can invoke. All the others will have to pay, dearly, for the young man.

It seems that before the Belgian race, Benetton had received an offer of \$10 million and had turned it down. Now, despite everybody's professed wish to

contain costs, the figures will increase. He may not get much of that though, as there are a number of people who have "looked after him" since his earliest days and feel they own a piece of him. They will have to be paid off. Hence the high figure.

Schumacher has much to learn, of course, and he has been in a few scraps, but mostly he has survived his mistakes and has been a regular feature on the podium.

Whether McLaren can get him or not depends on a number of factors. It is certain, though, that Senna

Schumacher would be a dream team that could send the sparks flying if and when it met the Prost-Mansell combination in 1993. Maybe those who like operating behind the scenes in Formula One should get together, if they have not done so already, and make these teams happen with these drivers. Because, despite some team owners' recent statements that this sport is a business and that drivers' needs cannot come first, the truth, at least for the public, is that this sport is entertainment. And that should come before all other considerations.

## Rugby union prepares for the off

# Grass-root interest imperative for continued success

BY DAVID HANDS, RUGBY CORRESPONDENT

SO HOW do you follow such a dramatic 12 months as rugby union has just experienced? The first World Cup in the northern hemisphere, with England as finalists on their own ground at Twickenham, a second successive grand slam for that same England team, the finesse of the Australians and the return to international competition of South Africa, with subsequent demands on leading players of all countries growing greater by the minute.

The answer begins today — September 1 being the official opening to the British rugby season — not by beating drums and blowing trumpets, but looking to the bread and butter of the game, the club and county structures where it all begins.

Without a solid foundation, there are no stars in the firmament and each of the four home unions has come to terms with that. It is significant, for example, that the first fortnight of the season brings a plethora of sponsors' announcements, the first of them in Wales today. Funding of the game, its marketing and

development, is a priority. The Rugby Football Union has come up with a novel way of building on the success of the national side, by introducing XV Days of England Rugby to run from September 5 to 19.

Each constituent body has produced initiatives designed to bring rugby to its local community. As an example, when Leicester play an England XV on Saturday to celebrate 100 years of rugby at their Welford Road ground, the morning will be devoted to the coaching of several hundred youngsters from all over the Midlands at the nearby Victoria Park. They will then troop down to Welford Road to receive some idea of what the future could hold — an under-21 international between England and Italy followed by the appearance of the country's senior XV.

That is only the first of a series of roadshows, fun days, youth days and the like up and down England, but the importance of sustaining the standard of the national team's performance cannot be overstated.

The shop window remains

international rugby and we will not be short of that this season. England, who will be without their flanker, Peter Winterbottom, who is recovering from a hernia operation, and their lock, Wade Dooley, who is on holiday, this weekend, play Canada on October 17 and South Africa on November 14 before going into the 1993 five nations' championship.

Scotland today announce their A team to visit Spain on September 12 and Wales field a XV against Italy on October 7 before bracing themselves, along with Ireland, for the autumn tour by the world champions, Australia.

At the back of every leading player's mind, in Britain and Ireland, will be selection for the tour to New Zealand by the British Isles next summer, the first against the All Blacks for a decade but part of a tradition which is coming increasingly under threat.

Joe French, the president of the Australian Rugby Union, whose diplomatic skills were so valuable to his country in South Africa last month, makes no secret of the fact that he believes the British Lions concept has no future.

This is the result of the increased organisation among the leading southern hemisphere countries, their desire for a championship of their own, recognition of other deserving powers such as Western Samoa, who play a senior international against New Zealand next year for the first time, and of the need for individual countries to organise themselves for the four-yearly cycle of the World Cup.

If British administrators and players believe that the Lions have a future as well as a distinguished past, then they will need to prove it next year, not only on the scorecard but by playing in such a style that their hosts beg them to return.

It takes a lot to fill rugby grounds in New Zealand these days, as England's B team discovered in June. More than ever, the changing philosophy in club rugby is underlined this month. The Heineken League begins in Wales on Saturday, so English clubs who traditionally opened with matches against Welsh opposition look elsewhere. Bath go as far afield as Italy, where they play Casale and Treviso before opening their Courage League programme on September 19.

Clubs must hope to attract their audiences early, before an outbreak of representative rugby in October and November. These days, all must set out their stall, from high to low.



Barcelona bound: members of the British Paralympic team at Heathrow airport. From left, Ian Hayden, who recently broke the world javelin record; runners Noel Thatcher, who holds world records at 800 and 1,500 metres; Tanni Grey, a world record holder at 100, 200, 400 and 800 metres; and Anthony Hamilton, the category B3 world record holder at 800 and 1,500 metres; and thrower Elaine Ord.

## Barcelona embraces disabled Olympians

Barcelona: Antonio Rebollo, the disabled Spanish archer who fired a blazing arrow to light the Olympic flame at the Barcelona Games, will stage a repeat performance when the Paralympic Games open here on Thursday.

Rebollo, 36, a polio victim from Madrid, will also be a competitor in the biggest Games for the disabled. More than 3,000 competitors from a record 85 countries — 24 more than in Seoul in 1988 — will contest 550 events in 15 sports over ten days.

The Barcelona Paralympics, for sportsmen and women with disabilities ranging from blindness or deafness to lost or deformed limbs, paraplegia and cerebral palsy, are the ninth since the movement

began as part of the 1960 Olympics in Rome. Barcelona is the fourth Olympic city to stage the disabled games almost as an extension of the Olympic Games, using many of the same venues.

The Olympic organising committee, Coob '92, which is also responsible for the Paralympics, and the Barcelona municipal authorities have tried to keep the Olympic spirit alive in the city. The Paralympics have a budget of 10 billion pesetas (about £57 million), 60 per cent coming from Coob and 40 per cent from the Spanish National Organisation for the Blind, the country's biggest charity.

Pascual Maragall, the mayor of Barcelona and president of Coob '92, has described the

Paralympics as "a first step towards integration in the Olympic movement". At a ceremony re-insaugurating the seafaring Olympic Village, specially adapted to accommodate the disabled, Maragall said: "We are conscious that the Olympics were not complete because not everyone was there. A city is not complete if it does not offer all its people a chance to develop their potential."

On Sunday night, Maragall welcomed the Paralympic torch, which was carried from the town hall by a human chain around the city to the square in front of Barcelona's cathedral.

Many Paralympic sports are the same as their Olympic counterparts — athletics, cy-

cling, shooting, weightlifting, archery — but others are designed specially for the disabled. Boccia, a form of the French game of boules, is played by people with cerebral palsy. Goalball is an event for the blind, with players scoring goals aided by bells inside the ball.

An innovation for this year's Paralympics is that all athletes will be subject to the full International Olympic Committee (IOC) drugs testing process — a reflection of the seriousness with which the Paralympics are treated.

Pre-qualifying procedures, during which competitors are sorted into categories according to their disability, include strict controls to ensure no body overstates limitations in

order to compete against less able athletes.

Games organisers have scoured Spain and abroad in search of specialised transport to move athletes, particularly those in wheelchairs, around sports venues. The city's new international airport has undergone considerable structural work to receive disabled competitors.

The opening ceremony in the Montjuic Olympic stadium on Thursday is designed to be an echo of the spectacle of colour, music and dance which launched the Olympic Games. In an attempt to rekindle the civic spirit of a month ago, all Paralympics sports events are free to the public. Tickets have been sent to thousands of households.

## Scotland seven will go to Hong Kong

BY ALAN LORIMER

THE Scottish Rugby Union (SRU) will send a national team to the Hong Kong sevens in March as part of its preparations for the inaugural world sevens at Murrayfield in April.

In Hong Kong last year, the Scottish team was beaten in the quarter-finals by Canada. The Scots will also enter a seven for the Dubai tournament in November. Duncan Paterson, who holds the record for the number of sevens medals won, has been named as the manager of the Scotland sevens squad, which is to be coached by Doug Morgan and John Jeffrey.

The initial Scotland World Cup squad will be chosen after the Kelso sevens on Sunday, in which the Scots have entered two select teams.

The SRU unsuccessfully approached Rangers football club for the use of Ibrox stadium for the match between Scotland and New Zealand next season, when Murrayfield will be undergoing further reconstruction.

"Because of the number of league matches being played at the Glasgow stadium, and possible European and international games, Ibrox was

simply unavailable," Bill Hogg, the SRU secretary, said. "We also discussed the possibility of requesting the use of a ground in the north of England."

With the west stand out of action during the first half of next season, the capacity at Murrayfield will be reduced to 40,000, but that still exceeds grounds considered, such as Tynecastle and Easter Road. The All Blacks will play three other games in Scotland, against the champion district, Scotland A and a Scotland development XV. "We want to expose as many of our best players to top-level opposition as possible," Hogg said. He confirmed that the A and development sides would be totally different.

The SRU has denied that Frank Dick, the British athletics coach, has been appointed as either its fitness adviser or consultant, but yesterday at Murrayfield Hogg said: "We have arranged a meeting with Frank Dick to discuss such matters."

Bob Munro, a former convener of selectors, is to be the Scotland selector for the British Isles tour of New Zealand next summer.

## SQUASH RACKETS

### Hands and Nicol earn rankings promotion

TONY HANDS, of England, and Peter Nicol, of Scotland, among the most promising young players on the international circuit, have won significant promotions on the men's world ranking list which the International Squash Players' Association (ISPA) issued yesterday. This list will provide seedings for the world open championship in Johannesburg later this month (Colin McQuillan writes).

Hands, 20, from Colchester, moves into the top 20 for the first time, rising six places to eighteenth. Last week he reached his first big semi-final in Malaysia.

Nicol, 19, from Aberdeen, jumps 57 places from 121st to 64th after winning three successive ISPA satellite tour-

naments on the North American circuit last month.

Chris Dittmar has reduced Jansher Khan's lead at the top of the list by 30 points after his win in Malaysia. Third place is taken by Chris Robertson, who reached the British Open final in April.

Jansher Khan has reportedly signed a contract worth \$70,000 to play for a club in Australia. The Associated Press of Pakistan said Jansher would play 15 matches under a contract signed during the recent Australian Open.

Jansher returns to London to play in the English league in October.

LEADING RANKINGS: 1, Jansher Khan (Pak); 2, C Dittmar (Aus); 3, C Robertson (Aus); 4, R Martin (Aus); 5, Jansher Khan (Pak); 6, B Martin (Aus); 7, T Henson (Aus); 8, R Norman (NZ); 9, S Bopara (Pak); 10, P Marshall (Eng).

## ICE HOCKEY

### Woolfe hits heights in Sheffield

BY NORMAN DE MESQUITA

BASINGSTOKE Beavers, Medway Bears and Romford Raiders are through to the group section of the Benson and Hedges Cup following aggregate wins over Swindon Wildcats, Lee Valley Lions and Milton Keynes Kings respectively.

If the highly-touted Sheffield Steelers are to emulate them, they will have to find a way past John Woolfe, who made an astonishing 72 saves in the Telford Tigers' goal as his team caused the first upset of the new season by winning 7-5 in Sheffield.

They led 3-0 at the end of the first period and, playing a mainly defensive game, held on to the disappointment of the Sheffield crowd, who became used to uninterrupted

success while the Steelers gained promotion in their first season. This one is likely to be much harder.

Of the eight teams to have seen action so far, Basingstoke look by far the most promising. Their 13-1 win over Swindon on Saturday was an impressive performance and they should be both entertaining and successful this season. They have recruited intelligently and, to add to Kevin Conway — Great Britain's outstanding player in the world championships last March — they have acquired

Russ Parent, who made such a difference in Ayr last season; Mario Belanger, a player of wonderful skills who had a spell with Durham Wasps a few years ago; and Rick Fera,

who scored more than 170 points for a dreadful Trafford Metros team last season.

Romford have also made some shrewd additions to their squad, including a non-playing coach, Troy Walkington, which will allow Gord Jeffrey to concentrate on playing this season.

The Raiders were, like Telford, indebted to some fine goaltending and Russ Jackson was the main difference between Romford and Milton Keynes, particularly in the first leg.

RESULTS: Benson and Hedges Cup: Preliminary rounds: Milton Keynes Kings 8, Romford Raiders 8; Medway Bears 8, Lee Valley Lions 8; Basingstoke Beavers 13, Swindon Wildcats 1; Sheffield Steelers 5, Telford Tigers 7; Romford 6, Milton Keynes 5 (Romford won 14-11 on aggregate); Lee Valley 6, Medway 7 (Medway won 12-14 on aggregate); Swindon 6, Basingstoke 9 (Basingstoke won 22-7 on aggregate).

## Chelsea may once again draw Liverpool's fire

CHELSEA have been a thorn in Liverpool's side for more years than the Merseysiders care to remember. They meet at Anfield on Saturday and Chelsea will be lifted by the thought of last season's victory in this corresponding fixture.

Given their moderate start to the season, it will be surprising if Chelsea win again, but as Liverpool have not yet moved out of first gear a draw is the most likely result.

In the first division, West Ham United have not begun as well as they had hoped. Whereas Watford, their opponents at Upton Park on Saturday, are faring better than expected, West Ham will be anxious to get off the mark at

home, but I am banking on Watford, who are much improved away, to frustrate them by collecting a point.

Long journeys do not usually benefit visiting teams, but Hartlepool United, of the second division, are tipped to defy the trend. They are made of sterner stuff these days and are fancied to gain some reward when they travel to Bournemouth.

Darlington v Crewe Alexandra and Shrewsbury Town v Rochdale are two good treble chance prospects in the third division, and two Scottish first division matches, Ayr United v Morton and Stirling Albion v Dunfermline Athletic, are the pick of the rest.

## FOOTBALL

Sunday September 5 unless stated

**PREMIER LEAGUE**  
1 Villa v Celtic  
2 Liverpool v Southampton  
3 Chelsea v Coventry  
4 Oxford v Ipswich  
5 Sheffield Wed v Man City  
6 Tottenham v Everton  
7 Wimbledon v Arsenal

**Not on coupons: Manchester United v Leeds (Sunday), Middlesbrough v Sheffield United (Monday)**

**FIRST DIVISION**  
1 Bristol R v Newcastle  
2 Gillingham v Oxford  
3 Luton v Tranmere  
4 Millwall v Swindon  
5 Notts Co v Barnsley  
6 Portsmouth v Birmingham  
7 West Ham v Watford  
8 Wolves v Peterborough  
9 Wrexham v Colchester  
10 Derby v Bristol City (Sunday), Bradford v Leicester, Sunderland v Charlton

**Not on coupons: Cambridge v Bradford (Friday), Derby v Bristol City (Sunday), Bradford v Leicester, Sunderland v Charlton**

**TREBLE CHANCE** (Home teams): Liverpool, West Ham, Bournemouth, Fulham, Stoke, Darlington, Shrewsbury, Wrexham, Colwyn Bay, Ayr, Stirling, Morton. **BEST OFFERS:** Liverpool, West Ham, Bournemouth, Darlington, Shrewsbury. **AWAYS:** Aston, Newcastle, Swindon, Hart, Southampton. **HOMES:** Aston Villa, Blackburn, Oxford,

## FOOTBALL

Sunday September 5 unless stated

**SECOND DIVISION**  
1 Blackpool v Mansfield  
2 Bournemouth v Hartlepool  
3 Brighton v Preston  
4 Chester v Burnley  
5 Fulham v West Brom  
6 Plymouth v Luton  
7 Reading v Leyton  
8 Rotherham v Wigan  
9 Stockport v Exeter  
10 Stoke v Bolton  
11 Swindon v Port Vale

**Not on coupons: Huddersfield v Bradford City (Sunday)**

**THIRD DIVISION**  
1 Barnet v Carlisle  
2 Bury v Colchester  
3 Darlington v Crewe  
4 Lincoln v Southport  
5 Scarborough v Gillingham  
6 Shrewsbury v Rochdale  
7 Torquay v Cardiff  
8 Walsall v York  
9 Wrexham v Doncaster

**Not on coupons: Northampton v Hereford (Sunday)**

**Grimsby, Notts County, Rotherham, Swansea, Barnet, Accrington, Basingstoke, Brierley, Forfar.** **FIXED ODDS:** Homes: Aston Villa, Oldham, Gillingham, Wrexham, Colwyn Bay, Ayr, Stirling, Morton. **BEST OFFERS:** Liverpool, West Ham, Bournemouth, Darlington, Shrewsbury. **AWAYS:** Aston, Newcastle, Swindon, Hart, Southampton. **HOMES:** Aston Villa, Blackburn, Oxford,

## FOOTBALL

Sunday September 5 unless stated

**HFS LEAGUE PREMIER DIVISION**  
1 Accrington v Leek  
2 Barrow v Buxton  
3 Bury v Colchester  
4 Colwyn Bay v Manchester  
5 Crewe v Darlington  
6 Gillingham v Wigan  
7 Hartlepool v Exeter  
8 Huddersfield v Bradford City  
9 Lincoln v Southport  
10 Macclesfield v Stockport  
11 Rochdale v Shrewsbury  
12 Scunthorpe v Grimsby  
13 Swindon v Walsall  
14 Torquay v Cardiff  
15 Walsall v York  
16 Wrexham v Doncaster

**Not on coupons: Huddersfield v Bradford City (Sunday)**

**THIRD DIVISION**  
1 Barnet v Carlisle  
2 Bury v Colchester  
3 Darlington v Crewe  
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## BASEBALL

### Stand-ins shine in Oakland's August surge

BY ROBERT KIRLEY

THE Oakland Athletics have weathered injuries and intra-mural disputes to storm past the Minnesota Twins in the American League West. Starting the last month of the season, the A's have the biggest advantage of any of the four division leaders.

Oakland won 19 games and lost nine in August while their nearest pursuers, the Twins, who won the World Series last October, limped along with a record of 11-16. On Sunday, Mike Bordick had four of the A's 16 hits in a 7-5 win over the Cleveland Indians. Bordick and Jerry Browne have made excellent contributions when injuries have sidelined leaders such as

Jose Canseco, Mark McGwire, Rickey Henderson and Dave Stewart.

Todd Stottlemyre, of the Toronto Blue Jays, leaders of the American League East, pitched a one-hitter and beat the Chicago White Sox 9-0. The Jays acquired David Cone, 29, a right-handed starting pitcher, from the New York Mets for a rookie third baseman, Jeff Kent, and a player to be determined.

Cone, who leads the major leagues in strikeouts (214), should bolster Toronto, whose pitching has been flagging. Consider the game last Friday, when the Milwaukee Brewers set an American League record with 31 hits — the most in a nine-inning game for 91 years — in a 22-2 rout of the

Jays. The normally light-hitting Brewers, in third place in the American League East, have made ground on the leaders by stealing the most bases in the major leagues.

Cal Ripken, of the Baltimore Orioles, has signed a five-year contract worth \$32.5 million. He will draw \$6.5 million a year, which in average trails only the deal Ryne Sandberg, of the Chicago Cubs, agreed in March, a four-year contract worth \$7.1 million a season.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Philadelphia Phillies 10, Atlanta Braves 2; St Louis Cardinals 3, Los Angeles Dodgers 0; Chicago Cubs 3, San Francisco Giants 1; Montreal Expos 4, Houston Astros 0; New York Mets 4, Cincinnati Reds 3; Pittsburgh Pirates 6, San Diego Padres 2.

**East division**  
W L Pct GB  
Pittsburgh Pirates..... 74 56 .570 —  
Montreal Expos..... 70 59 .543 5  
Chicago Cubs..... 68 59 .532 7

St Louis Cardinals..... 63 65 .492 11  
New York Mets..... 60 67 .472 12  
Philadelphia Phillies..... 53 75 .414 20

**West division**  
Atlanta Braves..... 75 52 .591 —  
Cincinnati Reds..... 71 56 .558 5  
San Diego Padres..... 69 58 .541 7  
Houston Astros..... 60 67 .472 16  
San Francisco Giants..... 59 71 .454 17  
Los Angeles Dodgers..... 53 77 .406 23

**AMERICAN LEAGUE:** Toronto Blue Jays 5, Milwaukee Brewers 3; Minnesota Twins 5, New York Yankees 3; Kansas City Royals 4, Detroit Tigers 4; Boston Red Sox 4, California Angels 2; Oakland A's 7, Cleveland Indians 5; Baltimore Orioles 2, Seattle Mariners 0; Texas Rangers 10, Chicago White Sox 4.

**East division**  
Toronto Blue Jays..... 74 57 .565 —  
Baltimore Orioles..... 72 58 .554 1  
Milwaukee Brewers..... 69 61 .531 4  
San Diego Padres..... 69 60 .531 5  
New York Yankees..... 61 70 .466 13  
Boston Red Sox..... 60 70 .462 13  
Cleveland Indians..... 59 71 .454 14  
Seattle Mariners..... 54 77 .412 23

**West division**  
Oakland A's..... 79 51 .608 —  
Minnesota Twins..... 72 58 .554 7  
Chicago White Sox..... 68 60 .531 10  
Texas Rangers..... 66 68 .488 12  
California Angels..... 59 72 .450 20  
Kansas City Royals..... 57 74 .435 20  
Seattle Mariners..... 54 77 .412 23



















## Durrant's return is a timely bonus for Scotland



Durrant: flair player

By RODDY FORSYTH

THE long-awaited restoration of Ian Durrant to the international scene came yesterday, when the Rangers' midfield player was named by Andy Roxburgh, the Scotland coach, in the squad for the World Cup qualifying match with Switzerland in Bern next week.

Durrant's career came perilously close to being brought to an end when his right knee was shattered in a league match at Aberdeen in October, 1988.

However, after protracted surgery and a lengthy process of physical rehabilitation, the signs are that he has regained the flair which made him such a promising prospect. He played a key role in

Rangers' remarkable victory over Aberdeen on Saturday and, if anything, has looked a more complete footballer than he was before his horrific injury and long, enforced absence from the game.

Roxburgh has long yearned for an authentically left-sided midfielder player as gifted as Durrant but yesterday he remained cautious about the burden of expectation which might now be generated.

"Ian Durrant is back in our plans because first and foremost he is ready," he said. "However, I am not saying he will play in Switzerland and the principal reason for naming him for this game is to get him involved in the squad once more."

"It may be that we will keep him back for the next games,

against Portugal and Italy, which will be played at Ibrox but I simply haven't decided yet."

"He last played for us in the first qualifying match of our previous World Cup campaign when we beat Norway in Oslo four years ago and he has never played in a losing Scottish side so perhaps he is something of a lucky mascot for us."

If Durrant can play a part in Scotland's attempt to qualify for the World Cup finals for the sixth time in succession — and one can never forget how precariously dependent on freedom from injury his career may yet be — Roxburgh has been offered a substantial bonus at a time when he is pleased with the potential of his pool of talent. "My new

generation of players came through after the last World Cup and before the European championship and I think they are at just the perfect age to reach their best over the next two or three years," he said.

"The average age will be between 27 and 30 and there is a great deal of experience around us now particularly around the way they acquired themselves in Sweden," he said.

"They know the style of game which suits them best and they are also aware that they can cause problems for any team in the world. That could be invaluable in a section as tough as ours is with Italy, Portugal and Switzerland also vying for the two qualifying places." With the

exception of Bowman, of Dundee United, who has been injured, those who took part in the European finals in Sweden have retained their places.

Pat Nevin, concerned that the move from Everton to Tranmere Rovers might jeopardise his international prospects, has been retained, although Roxburgh warned that the situation could change for the player in the longer term.

The rangy and ebullient Ferguson, of Dundee United, has been named as one of the forwards, although it may be that, since he is still eligible to play for the under-21 squad, his next couple of appearances in a dark blue jersey will be in the company of his junior colleagues.

Unless the midweek pre-

mier division programme, arranged to give the squad a free Saturday before the Swiss fixture, claims casualties, Roxburgh's only serious irritation is the fact that McCall, of Manchester United, and McAllister, of Leeds United, will both be involved in a televised FA Premier League meeting at Old Trafford on Sunday and therefore will not be able to join the rest of the squad in Glasgow the previous day.

The Dutch champions, PSV Eindhoven, yesterday imposed a one-week suspension on their temperamental Brazilian forward Romario, fueling speculation that club and player would soon part company.

The PSV trainer, Hans Westerhof, said the measure

was taken after Romario failed to report for training in protest at being substituted during a tournament in Cadiz last week.

The suspension means that Romario, 26, will miss PSV's next two league matches, including Sunday's game with arch-rivals Ajax Amsterdam.

Westerhof said Romario had told him and manager Kees Ploegsma that he disagreed with the suspension and wanted to leave PSV.

SCOTLAND SQUAD: A. Brown (Rangers), G. Marshall (Celtic), H. Smith (Heart of Midlothian), T. Boyd (Celtic), F. Gough (Rangers), S. McCall (Rangers), A. McAllister (Leeds United), D. McCall (Leeds United), I. Durrant (Rangers), D. Ferguson (Dundee United), F. McIlroy (Celtic), G. Dowie (Rangers), D. Forsyth (Dundee United), K. Gallacher (Coventry City), B. McCair (Manchester United), A. McCall (Rangers), P. Nevin (Tranmere Rovers).

### Unlikely 100-foot putt on 18th brings victory for Argentinian

## Fernandez scores one for seniors

By MITCHELL PLATT  
GOLF CORRESPONDENT

VICENTE Fernandez, 46, yesterday became the oldest golfer to win the PGA European Tour since 1982 when he captured the Murphy's English Open on the Brabazon course at The Belfry with a putt of 100 feet at the 18th.

Fernandez rolled head over heels across the green after the putt gave him the first prize of £91,660 with a total of 283, five under par, and left Per-Ulrik Johansson and Fredrik Lindgren frustrated after an afternoon of high drama.

The decision of the leading players in Europe to give this tournament a wide berth might have denied the sponsors the field their generosity deserved, but it could not dilute the excitement. Barry Lane emerged from the pack with a wonderful 68 to place pressure on Johansson and Lindgren, both of Sweden, while Fernandez refused to retreat as the sun finally shone.

Johansson had appeared to be in the driving seat towards the finish. Lindgren, who

Hole	Yds	Par	Hole	Yds	Par
1	422	4	10	388	4
2	362	4	11	427	4
3	486	4	12	326	3
4	481	5	13	309	4
5	408	4	14	183	3
6	400	4	15	552	5
7	182	3	16	416	4
8	480	4	17	571	5
9	453	4	18	478	4

Out 3,712 36 In 3,584 36  
Total yardage: 7,276 Par: 72

started out sharing the lead with Johansson, took command by holing from three feet for a birdie at the 2nd, whereas his compatriot dropped shots at the 3rd and 4th. Johansson, however, reached the turn in 36 to Lindgren's 37 with birdies from seven feet and six feet at the 5th and 7th.

Meanwhile, Fernandez, three shots behind at the start, advanced with an outward half of 35, holing putts of eight feet and 12 feet at the 2nd and 8th respectively. Another birdie from nine feet at the 10th took him to four under par.

The 10th halted Johansson's recovery. He took five after tugging with a green-side bunker. Even so, he moved on to hole from ten feet for a birdie at the 15th, which took him one shot ahead of Lindgren and two in front of Fernandez, who dropped a shot at the 14th.

Fernandez rallied with a birdie at the 17th, where minutes later Johansson took four to get down from a bunker. He lost the tournament there, where his judgment could have been questioned for the only time in the round. His attempt to rip the ball off the top of the sand lacked authority and he walked to the 18th tee aware that he had opened the door to his rivals.

Not that Johansson could imagine it being slammed shut as it was at the 18th, where Fernandez rolled home a monstrous putt which had almost five feet of break from the right. "I couldn't see the ball because I was down two tiers on the green," Fernandez said. "The caddy took the flag out and the ball disappeared. I



Victory hug: Fernandez receives the congratulations of Ogle on the 18th green

cannot ever remember holing a putt like that in my life."

Fernandez first played golf when he was ten. He was born with a deformed right leg, which meant he was unable to pursue his great love, football. Ogle, the West Bromwich Albion manager and former Argentina World Cup player, was at The Belfry to watch his final round.

"I feel fitter now than I did

when I was young," he said. "The thought of retiring has never crossed my mind, although I do take more breaks to keep my interest high. But I started to play golf because I liked it, not for a living."

Neil Coles was 48 when he won the Sanyo Open in 1982. Fernandez, who was the British PGA champion in 1979, last won in Europe two years ago, when he earned £32,000,

which until yesterday was the biggest cheque he had earned.

"Who knows where I might go from here?" he said. "Seve (Ballesteros) told me a few weeks ago that I still had the spirit, so I could still win. I would also like to think this will help young players back home believe in themselves and that my dream for the European Tour to play an event in Argentina will be fulfilled."

Lane finished fourth and Mark Roe and Brent Ogle, of Australia, tied for fifth place on 286.

Lane finished runner-up to Anders Forsbrand, another Swede, in the final qualifying round for the Equity and Law Challenge, the final of which will be played at Royal Mid-Surrey on September 14 and 15.

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## Palace pay out £1m to sign up Armstrong

By LOUISE TAYLOR

CHRIS Armstrong stands by to play for Crystal Palace against Manchester United in the Premier League at Old Trafford tomorrow after his £1 million transfer from Millwall.

The deal indicates the increasingly inflationary transfer fees for Armstrong cost Millwall only £50,000 from Wrexham a year ago and he failed to command a regular first-team place last season, when he scored a less than starting four goals in 25 appearances.

Mick McCarthy, the Millwall manager, said yesterday: "I didn't want to sell Chris and, in order to deter anyone buying him, I told everybody who asked I wouldn't take less than £1 million, so it was a surprise when Palace very quickly agreed that price."

Armstrong, 21 and 6ft tall, undoubtedly is a player of immense promise. Born in Newcastle and bought 13 months ago by Bruce Rioch, then the Millwall manager, he is quick and good in the air. Perhaps only naivety has prevented him from making more of an impact.

He has learnt enough to make an impressive start this season. When Oxford United

lost a first division match at The Den ten days ago, Brian Horton, their manager, said: "Armstrong was the problem, he murdered us. We had four men on him and he still scored a goal."

Palace's direct style should suit Armstrong, and McCarthy said: "He has power, pace and strength — and he'll get stronger. Premier League defenders won't relish marking him."

"Every player feels pressure, but having cost £1 million won't bother Chris unduly. He is still learning but has huge potential. It's a crying shame we had to sell him."

The £1 million fee should ease the pain but McCarthy said: "It will only leave us less in the red. I won't have any of it to spend, but it might be enough to prevent me having to sell more players I want to keep."

Alan Smith, the Palace assistant manager, said: "We have watched Chris twice and, although he has a lot to learn, he has a certain something that reminds us of Ian Wright."

Palace sold Wright to Arsenal last season for £2.5 million. Palace have drawn four and lost one of their first five Premier League fixtures.

## Deane may claim place of Hirst

By OUR SPORTS STAFF

DAVID Hirst's hopes of replacing Gary Lineker in the England football team were delayed yesterday when it was confirmed that the Sheffield Wednesday forward would be out for at least a month with a hairline fracture of an ankle. The injury came in a tackle with Steve Bould, of Arsenal, who was booked.

Hirst, 24, scored his fifth goal of the season as Wednesday lost 2-1 to Arsenal on Saturday and he was almost certain of inclusion in the England squad to be announced today for the international against Spain in Santander next week.

In the absence of Hirst, Graham Taylor, the England manager, could choose Brian Deane, of Sheffield United, to link with Alan Shearer, of Blackburn Rovers. If they impress, they could become the thrust of England's attack for the World Cup qualifying ties against Norway on October 14.

Trevor Francis, the player-manager of Sheffield Wednesday, said: "It's bad news for us and desperate for David. He had X-rays when we returned from London and had the ankle immobilised in plaster."

Hirst has scored 56 league goals for Wednesday in the last three seasons: he made his England debut on the 1991 tour to Australasia and faced France at Wembley last season.

He had only just recovered from an Achilles tendon injury that restricted his pre-season training. "I was just getting myself right. This is another setback but I'll have to battle through it," Hirst said.

Chris Woods, the England goalkeeper, missed Sheffield Wednesday's training yesterday because of illness and is a doubt for the game against Coventry City tomorrow. However, Chris Waddle,

hurt in his first match for Wednesday on the opening day of the season, could be fit either for the Coventry match or for the visit of Manchester City on Saturday.

Anders Limpar, the Arsenal midfielder, was named yesterday in a 16-man Sweden squad for a World Cup qualifying match against Finland next week, amid new tensions over his duties to club and country.

Swedes are relying on Limpar's incisive running to give them an edge in Helsinki on September 9 in the absence of the injured Tomas Brolin and Janne Eriksson.

Tommy Svensson, Sweden's manager, said he was concerned that George Graham, the Arsenal manager, had dropped Limpar for the match against Sheffield Wednesday, following the player's appearance in an international against Norway.

The Swedish daily *Dagens Nyheter* quoted Graham as saying: "Anders is never good when he comes home from the national team."

Svensson said: "It must make Anders confused when they say of course you can play internationals but at the same time insinuating 'wait and see what happens to you when you return'."

Limpar's contract with Arsenal allows him to play seven internationals per season. Sweden can claim stiff fines from clubs which do not release players.

Svensson last year left Limpar out of the Sweden squad for a match against Greece, averting a dispute after Limpar had said he would defy Graham and play for his country.

England's match against Spain will be shown live on BSkyB, followed by Norway v San Marino in England's World Cup qualifying group.

## Confident Wallace outpaces rivals

FROM PETER BRYAN IN VALENCIA

A SMOOTH-riding and confident Shaun Wallace qualified for tonight's semi-final of the world professional 5,000 metres pursuit, leading Peter Pieters, of Holland, all the way from the gun. Last year Wallace won the silver medal in Stuttgart.

Wallace improved almost three seconds on his disappointing qualifying ride on Sunday with 5min 45.33sec, the fastest time. Gone was the unsteady style he showed then on his Lotus Sport aerodynamic machine. His first kilometre of 1:11.524 was four seconds faster than on Sunday.

Earlier, the thin black arrow on the track which marked the start for the 250 metres amateur tandem qualifying time trial gave Britain's pair an unexpected boost. Eight tandems were entered and all were required to ride the one lap, flying start time trial to determine the seeding for the quarter-finals.

Peter Boyd and Garry Hibbert were the third to start

the test against the clock, warming up to full speed by the end of five laps. The crews had to enter the timed lap within a one metre wide strip, the outer limit of which was marked by the arrow.

Boyd, swooping fast off the steep banking, just managed to keep within the target entry point. Fifty yards from the finish he had trouble holding the machine steady: the front tyre had punctured and only Boyd's strength saved the pair from crashing.

Their time of 13.385sec was sixth fastest with Italy's pair proving best in 12.920sec. But when the referees viewed the film of each team's ride, France (second fastest qualifiers) and the United States, fifth, were relegated to last place for failing to keep within the one metre entry "gate."

Boyd and Hibbert were the beneficiaries, moving up to fourth seeding, though on the fastest-versus-slowest basis of the draw they were to meet Germany, the defending champions.

## Mr Big leaves his 'children' in deep end

By CRAIG LORD

THE world's best-travelled swimming team may be content to rest on its laurels at home in Budapest after finishing third best nation on the Olympic medals table in Barcelona. But old habits die hard, it seems, and their wealthy team manager, a many-titled man of mystery who lists a travel agency and nightclubs among his businesses, is said to have taken to the road once more.

The driving force behind György Zemplényi's apparent wanderlust is not this time the pursuit of sporting glory, but Interpol, who want to question him about his alleged embezzling of \$7 million (£3.6 million), in the name of the Hungarian swimming federation, of which he is president.

Those who begged an answer to the question how does a nation of 11 million souls produce swimmers to rival the might of the United States and the Unified Team and therefore become the most successful nation per head of population at the Olympics at a time of domestic political turmoil and economic woes, may now ask what will happen to Team Stéchy, the greatest concentration of swimming talent in the world.

Destitution perhaps. "Uncle György," it seems, has abandoned those he calls his children, including Norbert Rozsa, whom he claims to have adopted last year, for good. If so, good too will be a budget that stretched to BMW limousines, five-star hotels and training camps from Mauritius to Miami and Austria to Australia. Compact disc players, fine clothes and food were the bonuses of race success.

The six-figure sum spent by Zemplényi, by his own admission, on about 12 Hungarian swimmers last year outstripped the entire British budget for swimming and amounted to more than Hungary's annual contribution to the Olympic movement.

The Hungarian police said Zemplényi obtained money from companies and individuals in the name of the swimming federation and ordered a number of BMW cars in the same way. That the cars were used by the

Hungarian team is not in doubt. The black BMWs that transported Tamas Darnyi and Kristina Egeszegi, who won five titles between them in Spain, from Hilton Hotel to pool in Athens last summer were the talk of the European championships.

Police also suggest that Zemplényi was given money by coaches had other team members on the understanding that he would repay the sums with interest. Investigators have now confiscated his properties in Budapest.

A vexed woman at Zemplényi's Idea Tours travel agency office in Budapest would only say: "I don't know where he is and I don't want to know." Nor could Fina, swimming's world governing body, help. "I had no idea," the general secretary said. "How very interesting."

Interpol's best tool may be a photofit. Zemplényi, round-faced and bespectacled, consistently refused to be photographed and his was the only picture missing from the official Hungarian Olympic team book.

When asked why he backed a swimming team, Zemplényi said it was "to repay the country I love".



Rozsa: abandoned





**PARENTS p5**  
DIY lessons:  
teaching  
the children  
at home

# LIFE & TIMES

TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 1 1992

**ARTS p3**

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## The battle for the river bank

County Hall was a red rag to the Tories. Now at the centre of another political row, it could be turned into a monument to Majorism. **Peter Barnard reports**

At the height of the Thatcher era in the 1980s, Britain had a prime minister who was without equal as a sniffer-out of nasty smells. The one that flared her nostrils more often than most drifted across the Thames from a building called County Hall and went by the name of the Greater London Council. The chief polluter was a man so widely known as Red Ken that few people could remember his surname, which was Livingstone.

According to legend, this GLC was a hotbed of lesbian activists, "Troops Out" campaigners, black groups and weirdos who came to work on bicycles. Margaret Thatcher abolished the lot of them. Red Ken himself ceased to be *numero uno* on the South Bank and became an MP, a mere dot on the landscape, on the north side. In the stead of the GLC came the London Residuary Body (LRB), set up in 1986 to work itself out of a job by selling off all the buildings the GLC owned, in which cause it has raised £500 million.

Today only one is left. County Hall now stands beautiful but empty. Yet with majestic irony, the battle over its future is at least as political as the battles it staged in the past and the warring factions are closing in on another prime minister, John Major.

Nominally, the contest to inhabit County Hall is between a Japanese development group, Shirayama, which wants to turn the building into a hotel, and the London School of Economics, sometimes hotbed of right-on anti-Conservatism. Lady Thatcher must be spinning in her grave.

Today, John Ashworth, the director of the LSE and the architect of what all sides admit has been a brilliant political lobbying campaign, returns from holiday. Also today, a report by the financial consultant Touche Ross, which has been advising the Universities Funding Council, is due to reach the UFC, with a copy going to Michael Howard, the environment secretary. The report will say whether the LSE bid is viable.

Later this month, in London, there will be a judicial review of the situation. This has been sought by Shirayama, a 300-year-old dynasty based in Osaka which has prospered in modern times by building Western-style leisure centres in Japan. The company, little known in the West except for the internet taken in saving London Zoo by Takashi Shirayama, the 47-year-

old head of the company, wants the court to overturn a decision by Mr Howard allowing the LSE to bid for the site after the LRB had accepted the Japanese offer in March.

Shirayama also wants to outlaw an opt-out clause added to its contract allowing the government to withdraw from the deal provided it does so by the end of November. The LSE has offered £65 million for the whole site, which consists of the riverside building, several out-buildings, and an annex on the Westminster Bridge roundabout. Shirayama has offered £60m for the riverside building alone, therefore, pro rata, its bid is higher. But this is not merely some arcane property bunfight.

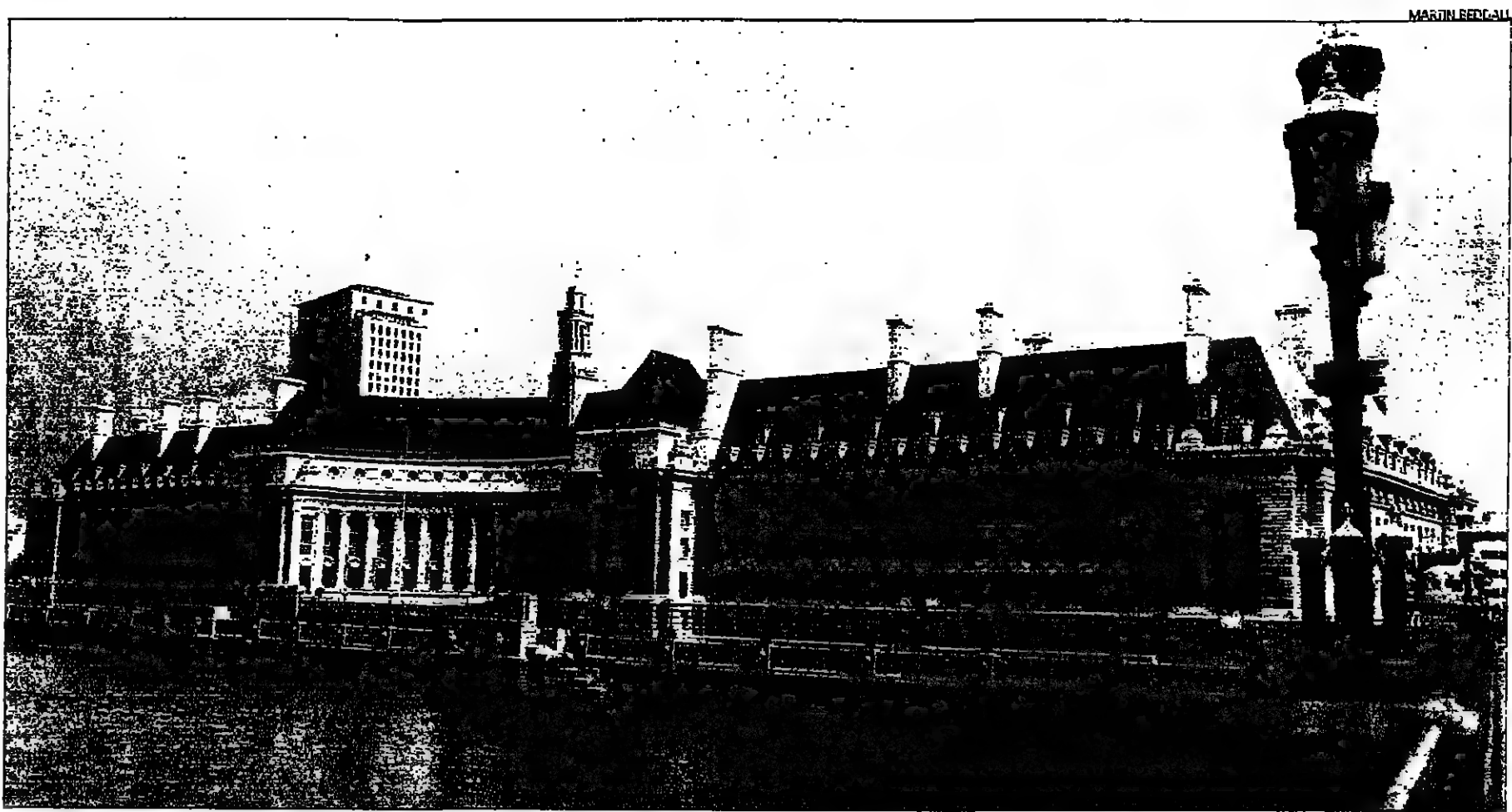
The outcome could well be that longed-for thing, a definition of Majorism. For County Hall is in the borough of Lambeth, the birthplace of John Major, politician. So given that Mr Howard has the right to overrule any bid in the public interest, the future of County Hall is becoming one of the hottest political potatoes since... the GLC.

Over at the LRB, Sir Godfrey ("Tag") Taylor, the chairman, quietly simmers. I had the impression that only his sense of humour prevents him from boiling over. "Got to admit the LSE has run a terrific campaign, but what is it based on? It's based on the assumption that their present buildings [a crowded sprawl behind the Aldwych] will be worth £100m when the County Hall deal is due for completion in 1995. Ludicrous, isn't it?"

"We looked into their finances very closely — they haven't got any. The whole idea that an educational establishment can enter into the commercial property market doesn't make sense, it doesn't fit into the British way of life."

"My problem is that I can't run a political campaign. Shirayama has the same problem. My job is to get the best price for the people of London. Who the hell do the LSE think they are? Their bid simply isn't worthy of serious consideration, which is precisely the phrase the secretary of state used in telling us how we should measure the admissibility of bids."

Sir Godfrey does not say so, but it was in part the LSE's lobbying of Whitehall contacts that led to a chilly confrontation in Mr Howard's office at 6pm on July 22. Half an hour later, Sir Godfrey was to chair an LRB board meeting at



Getting down to business: the London School of Economics wants to take over County Hall while Shirayama, a Japanese company, plans to turn it into a hotel

### A dream in stone

County Hall is the crown jewel of the golden age of local government in Britain, a positively imperial successor to the great Victorian city halls of industrial Goliaths like Glasgow, Leeds and Manchester.

The competition to design it was won in 1908 by Ralph Knott, who was working as an assistant in the office of Sir Aston Webb, the designer of Admiralty Arch and the main front of Buckingham Palace. Building began in 1912 but was interrupted by the first world war and only completed in 1933, four years after Knott's death.

His powerful imagination is best seen in the members' entrance on Westminster Bridge Road. Here he realised in stone what Piranesi had only dreamed of on paper. The overpowering masonry was also influenced by the grandeur of Newgate jail, which was the centre of controversy when it was demolished in 1902.

A three-storey entrance arch with keyhole and vousoirs fanning out like an American Indian headdress is flanked by sentry-box pedestals. Inside, the stone-walled carriage drive is 140 feet long with an open dome in the centre, introducing a



Grand: the members' entrance realises Piranesi's vision

dramatic shaft of light in the manner of Piranesi's famous imaginary views of prisons.

The main ceremonial staircase is screened by gates which Knott said were "of such a nature that they could not be sealed by an angry mob". The stairs make a stately ascent into a columned apsidal hall.

Directly ahead lies the octagonal council chamber, initially dubbed "the hall of murmurs" for its poor acoustics. Black Belgian marble doorways and dados frame panels of striking veined grey-green marble from the Greek island of Euboea, also used to startling effect in Westminster Cathedral. Above, beautifully veined marble from the Italian Alps was used for the giant columns, which are further

enriched with capitals and bases in manganese bronze.

Lavish use of marble continued in the two voting lobbies. Both are panelled in highly figured Indian laurel but could be told apart by the blue lapis lazuli overmantle in the "eyes" and red Sèvres marble in the "noes".

Much has been said about the suitability of County Hall for university use, but in fairness it must be emphasised that, if converted as a hotel, the committee rooms would make handsome dining and meeting rooms, while the debating chamber would make an excellent conference hall. In architectural terms, the Connaughts and Claridges would be instantly eclipsed.

MARCUS BINNEY

which he hoped to get rid of the opt-out clause. Mr Howard barred that route. But why are members of the government suddenly bending over backwards to give the LSE a level playing field?

The LSE's best hope of getting County Hall was supposed to lie in a Labour general election victory. But these days the LSE is shorter-haired than once it was and a

veritable procession of the Tory great and good now marches through its overcrowded labyrinth to give lectures and lead seminars. So clues to the direction in which the sand was shifting arose soon after the Tories won in April.

As environment secretary, Michael Heseltine was not noticeably in favour of the LSE bid. But his move to trade and industry enabled LSE

lobbyists, led by Ian Crawford, the college's public relations officer and head of lobbying, to pursue the argument that the LSE was a big money earner for Britain, mainly from foreign students. It won a Queen's Award for export in 1990 and in the year to this July it had foreign currency earnings of £12.5 million, up by £4.5 million in two years. How much larger might this

sum be, went the argument, if the LSE had prestige premises on the Thames, where it might become a European centre of learning?

Mr Heseltine is said to have been convinced, by that argument and a related one: that putting 8,000-10,000 students into Lambeth, behind whose ritzy South Bank shop window lies a depressed area, will do more for the local economy than could a hotel whose clients, claims Mr Crawford, "will simply get into taxis and be whisked off to Harrods".

The reshuffle also brought Gillian Shephard, a convinced LSE backer, into the cabinet. John Patten at education also supports the college, which has about 50 alumni among MPs and one in the cabinet (Virginia Bottomley). Opposition rests mainly at the Treasury, although Norman Lamont's position is not clear. Treasury officials, including Michael Portillo, the chief secretary, argue that the Japanese already have the cash whereas the LSE does not, which could lead to an embarrassing bail-out later. The Treasury insists that public money should not be made available. There is also concern at the Foreign Office, which fears that success for the LSE could be read as anti-Japanese.

When it comes to raising the cash, the LSE has a happy coincidence going for it. The County Hall sale completion date of October 1995 coincides with the LSE's centenary, for which fundraising was launched before the County Hall bid. That date has given the LSE a peg on which to hang its ambitions. "We have a lot of written support and a lot of people anxious to help us directly," Mr Crawford says. These latter include Sir Peter Palumbo, Maurice Saatchi, Ian Hay-Davison, the Storehouse chairman, Lady Howe, who is a director of Kingfisher, and Lord Longford.

Mr Crawford says: "We believe we can raise about £125 million,

which will cover the basic bid and the refurbishment and other costs. We've convinced the present LSE premises are worth £100m, or will be in 1995, because the economy will be recovering by then and, in any event, if you strip out Docklands there really isn't that much over-capacity in the office market in London."

This last is an extremely moot point given the way office space take-up lags behind economic recovery, and it will be interesting to see what Touche Ross makes of the claim. But the LSE is certain it can pay the bill, and the LRB is certain it cannot. Sir Godfrey refuses to say what he might do if the LSE gets County Hall, except by way of making a joke about his future when the LRB runs out of work: "I live in Hove and my application for deckchair attendant has gone in."

In the autumn, the issue must be resolved. There are those in Whitehall, and not least in the Downing Street Policy Unit, where the LSE has several key allies, who believe Mr Major will make it known that he favours a prestige university site on the South Bank over a Japanese hotel. If so, who has bid what will become irrelevant and, by making it irrelevant, Mr Major will have made an important statement of philosophy.

Meantime, the judicial review will pronounce. No venue has been announced, but this could perhaps take place at the Law Courts in the Strand. Much like the LSE, the Law Courts are overcrowded. Lord Hailsham said not long ago that one of the main threats to the legal system was sheer lack of space. Perhaps he had in mind an expansion of the Law Courts into the building next door. The one that is owned by the LSE.

### TOMORROW

Will it be luvverly?  
Benny Green on his  
adaptation of Shaw

Here is an adult writer in full command of his language, with a mind crammed with learning upon which he can dance prose tunes of his own composition. Here is a journalist of acute and compassionate sensibility who is eager to record and to comprehend the actions and motives of individuals and the movements of societies of which they are part. This writer can, with the deftest and nimblest of touches, run up his observations in phrases, paragraphs and chapters which may be as neat in their succinctness as Pope or as clouting in their togetherness as Swift. Here, too, is a candid, open and honourable soul examining the life of his present self and measuring it against a former, lost self which existed in another age — a self and an age he rediscovers on a journey across the world which is also an intellectual odyssey.

Stand up, Christopher Hudson, author of *Spring Street Summer: A Journey of Rediscovery* (which will be published tomorrow), and take the doffing of hats which is your due. You have written a book which

may be seen as one of our generation's vital documents, akin to *Zen and the Art of Motorcycle Maintenance* but greater while it is smaller — niftier and tighter and directed with a grown-up's eloquent erudition instead of that book's psychotropic maundering. It is a pleasure to praise your work, Master Hudson: I feared we might never see anything like it.

If anybody is keeping an eye on this column, they may have detected an occasional mark, such as that inflicted by bared tooth or razored claw, which suggests that its author does not hold a wholly favourable view of his generation of contemporaries. Taken as a bunch, I see my lot of post-war baby-boomers as being, at best, a disappointment and, at worst, a wash-out. Our achievements by way of radical innovation in the fields of politics and the arts strike me as being pitiful, trifling and curiously out of sorts with the promise which we

## Why did we all just f-f-fade away?

MID LIFE: Neil Lyndon on a generation that had such promise

seemed to offer 25 years ago, when it appeared that the children of the bomb age would, in their adulthood, create a society markedly different from their parents' or, at least, slightly better.

The generation of love and peace might not be able to guarantee universal conditions ensuring either end; but I supposed that we would go some way towards extending them in our own lives. If we might not produce political leaders of magnetic appeal who would galvanise and speak for us (Disraeli or Adlai Stevensons of our own), I imagined that we should, as a minimal effort, ensure that a good education was available to all our children, regardless of their parents' wealth. I imagined that we would make sure that sick people could get immediate medical treatment and that infants and



old people who are unable to care for themselves would be cared for. Seeing these expectations and many more confounded or reversed has given me a jaundiced squint on the claims of my contemporaries who like to boast about "having it all". More like a case of severely arrested development, personal and political, it seems to me.

Something, as Joseph Heller might have observed, happened. What was it? What went wrong?

These questions are earthed in the mind of Christopher Hudson's odysseying narrator, his middle-aged present self. The author jets away to California in search of a young man he names as C who was studying at Santa Cruz 20 years ago and who, along with his friends, took the place and the age to be their own paradise. The subject of C's post-graduate study was itself Paradise, as it has been conceived in Western thought. Hudson's book re-examines that earlier work and its purposes, in an effort to get to grips with the mind of the young man who was attempting it. Consequently, in one of its subordinate figures, the narrator moves between classical notions of abstraction, perfectly understood

and described, and romantic illusions or evasions of self.

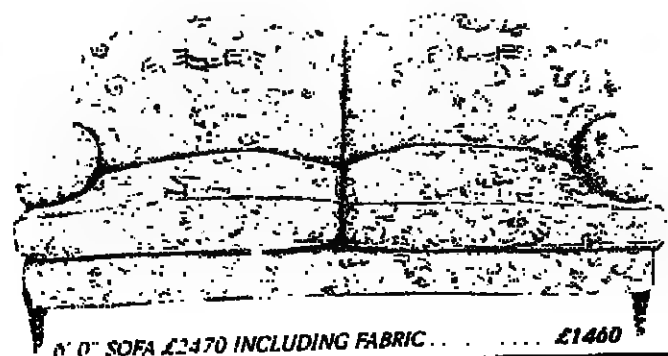
Too heavy? Not at all. Hudson is as light and poised on his subject as Piggott in the stirrups. The gifts of touch, irony and suggestion which he brings to the work are those of a fully-developed and masterly writer on top of his powers. If *Spring Street Summer* was fiction, it could not have been created with a tauter sense of narrative movement nor with a more allusive method of character composition.

An important character in the book is Rick Wanamaker, whom Hudson tracks down to his office and his home in Detroit. In Santa Cruz, when C knew him, Wanamaker had been the studious peasant gardener who tilled the soil in the company of naked young girls, wearing a Chairman Mao cap on his head and causing a hundred flowers to bloom with his dicta. In Detroit, Wanamaker wears a suit and tie to go to work in the offices of

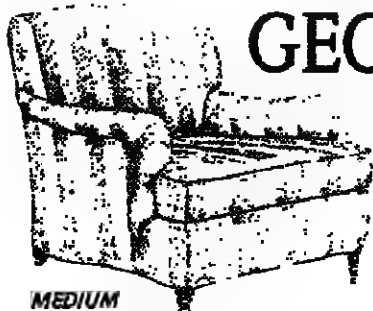
his law firm, where he handles real-estate deals. He had wearied of teaching in state universities, the poor pay, the lack of tenure, the students who "had no time for ambiguity or subtlety". Those students "believed that study had to be cost effective... They must have seemed eerily like communist cadres, except that theirs were the doctrines of capitalism. Impatient with argument, they wanted to be told what was right."

The lawyer Rick has been trying to persuade his stepson to let his hair grow. "No chance," says Hudson. "The boy wanted it short and neatly parted like all his friends who were seventeen going on sixty. Rick laughed... 'We feel younger than our children,' he said."

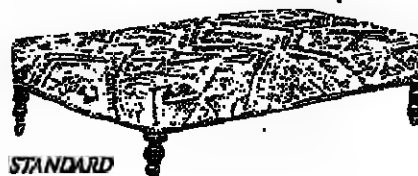
That bizarre declaration can be counted among the somethings that happened. You could call it a symptom of arrested development. At last, however, my generation has thrown up a writer capable of telling the story in forms which comprehend ourselves and which may give interest to future generations who would like to know what went wrong — if anybody cares.



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# Critics' choice of the autumn's best

- Richard Cork previews Visual Art
- John Percival on Dance prospects
- Richard Morrison: Concerts ahead
- Benedict Nightingale's Theatre cues
- Rodney Milnes: Operatic overtures

Not even the cruellest critic of the British art world could accuse this autumn's offerings of insularity. Navel contemplation has been banished, and horizons extended to some of the most remote regions of the world. The awesome art of Ancient Mexico is explored at the Hayward Gallery (September 17 to December 6). Although coinciding with the Columbus Quintenary, the show travels back as far as 1000 BC to celebrate the Pre-Hispanic achievements of the Olmecs, the Mayas and the Aztecs.

Anyone expecting a sober, archaeological experience will be in for a surprise. Among the mesmerising ceremonial masks and sculptures of dogs, tortoises, snakes and frogs, potent images able to fire the imagination of modern artists like Max Ernst and Henry Moore will stand out.

Until now, Tibetan art has been even more inaccessible. But the Royal Academy of Arts, with sponsorship by The Times, is assembling 160 of the finest paintings, sculptures and tapestries produced within this mysterious, mountain-rimmed terrain (September 18 to December 13). Although a fervent Buddhist faith lies behind everything on display, non-believers will find plenty to beguile them.

This is because the anonymous Tibetan artists fashioned their images with consummate skill, delighting in intricate, lively detail as much as in monumental figures of the Buddha himself. While the earliest images date from the ninth century, new work will be created with coloured sand by the monk-artists of the Dalai Lama's Monastic University.

As this heady exploration of the unknown continues, the Whitechapel Art Gallery brings us back to Cubism and the heart of European modernism. But rather than looking yet again at the giants of the movement, Picasso and Braque, the show focuses on a choice selection of work by the lesser-known Cubist Juan Gris (September 18 to November 29).

Because he lacked the magnificent unpredictability of his fellow Spaniard Picasso, the short-lived Gris has always been overlooked. This is his first British retrospective, and the show's organiser Christo-

## VISUAL ART

pher Green wants to open our eyes by challenging Gris's reputation as a "cool logician".

But what about the living artist? The Tate Gallery, shackled by its absurd dual role as custodian of historic British art as well as all things modern, devotes its major autumn show to The Swagger Portrait (October 14 to January 10). Looking at the Grand Manner in British portraiture, from Van Dyck to Augustus John, the exhibition will doubtless prove enjoyable enough.

But contemporary work at Millbank is far less favoured. The American minimalist sculptor Richard Serra will transform the central Duveen Galleries with two blocks of forged steel, weighing 35 and 39 tons (September 30 to January 17). And on November 24 the same lofty space will house the grand dinner at which the 1992 Turner Prize winner is announced.

For a major manifestation of contemporary art this autumn, however, we must travel to Edinburgh. Lux Europae has gathered 30 European artists for a spectacular outdoor event, flooding the city's streets with neon displays, spotlights, deconstructed Christmas decorations in Princes Street and — most extraordinary of all — an illusory waterfall tumbling down from the castle through 500 television monitors (October 22 to January 4).

Perhaps some timid visitors will flee from the scene, like the horrified figure in Munch's *The Scream*. This icon of modern art at its most angst-ridden is the most celebrated painting in the National Gallery's *Edward Munch* exhibition (November 12 to February 7), subtitled "The Frieze of Life" after the celebrated cycle of paintings that forms the exhibition's centrepiece. Borrowed from key Norwegian collections, and concentrating on his intensely emotional desire to paint "living people who breathe, feel, suffer and love", this show (which will be complemented by the Barbican Gallery's concurrent exhibition of late Munch works) promises to prove the most powerful event of the season.

RICHARD CORK



"Icon of modern art at its most Angst-ridden". *The Scream*, included in the National Gallery's Munch show, from November 12

## Solti's showstopper and a Nordic feast

For two orchestras it is a momentous autumn. On September 17 the London Philharmonic finally takes up its hard-won residency at the Festival Hall. Will the players and their young Austrian music director, Franz Welser-Möst, have the strength to play the scheduled four-hour celebratory concert that night (with the peerless Maurizio Pollini scheduled as the soloist in Beethoven's Fourth Piano Concerto), after all the fraught wheeling and dealing of the last three years?

And will London audiences notice as much difference in the music-making as Manchester's will, with the arrival of Kent Naxos as music director of the Halle Orchestra? Naxos, a new-music specialist who has been associated with Messiaen's music

and who conducted the world premiere of John Adams's opera *The Death of Klinghoffer*, has lost no time in shaking up the Halle's sleepy programming. Boulez, Stockhausen and Messiaen are all in his schedule, and for his opening shot (September 20) he will conduct a big new orchestral work by Adams. It is called *El Dorado*, but may not actually turn out to be a requiem for BBC Television.

The Barbican goes Nordic from November 10 to December 13. Highlights of its £2 million Scandinavian Festival, called "Tender is the North" (after something in Tennyson) will be Sir Colin Davis's cycle of all eight Sibelius symphonies with the London Symphony Orchestra (beginning November 26) and Simon Rattle's series of all six Nielsen symphonies with the

## CONCERTS

City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra (beginning November 13; also in Birmingham from November 12). Two Barbi-concerts by the excellent Oslo Philharmonic under Mariss Jansons (November 10, 11) launch the Nordic jamboree with a taste of new Scandinavian music.

In Scotland, Sir Peter Maxwell Davies has produced that rarest of creatures: a new double-bass concerto. He conducts the piece, actually his *Strathclyde Concerto* No 7, in a Scottish Chamber Orchestra concert (Glasgow City Hall, November 25). In London, meanwhile, another piece of new music will feature the actor Bob Hoskins. He will be the narrator when the

London Philharmonic premieres Paul Patterson's setting of Roald Dahl's *Revolving Rhymes* (Festival Hall, November 17).

The re-opening of the Wigmore Hall after its 16-month refurbishment will be cheered by starved chamber-music devotees. There is no more civilised place for small-scale music-making, and the only fear is that the changes (mostly not affecting the auditorium itself) will diminish the magic. But that risk must be considered negligible with the supremely sensitive William Lyne in charge. A feast of vocal riches in the opening gala (November 12), including at least four of my favourite sopranos, merely pre-ludes a marvellous winter series.

Welcome, also, to the first fruits of two long-term chamber projects. Alfred Brendel's Beethoven piano

cycle, delayed once, now starts at the Festival Hall on October 29 and finishes in 1995. And the South Bank Centre is getting in early with its marking of the tercentenary of Henry Purcell's death. The anniversary falls in 1995, but the celebrations begin at the Queen Elizabeth Hall and Purcell Room on November 20 this year, with a weekend of Purcell concerts and talk involving some of the top names in baroque performance and scholarship.

Finally, an unmissable date. Sir Georg Solti, 80 this autumn, will conduct Bruckner's colossal Eighth Symphony, 100 this year, at the Barbican, on December 18. It should be some party.

RICHARD MORRISON

## Glitter and be Gay to drive away the clouds of gloom

It may be gloom in the real world; but the managers of dreamland, bolstered by a better-than-expected summer, seem surprisingly bullish. *Pace* the Noel Gay singalong, *Radio Times* (from October 15), not everything opening in the West End this autumn promises to be another compendium of cabaret show. And in defiance of the recession two important theatres are actually reopening, their innards expensively retooled: the pretty little Criterion with James Saunders's *Making It Better* (October 21), a play about Czech exiles already admired at Hampstead, and the Donmar Warehouse with *Assassins* (October 29).

Stephen Sondheim's sardonic celebration of presidential murderers, and lesser monsters from the American bestiary, got mixed notices off-Broadway last year, and never made the jump to Broadway itself. But Sam Mendes's direction, new orchestrations, and a friendly theatre could help an already refreshingly weird libretto.

Before that, an even more improbable show comes to the Shaftesbury. How on earth can Kander, Ebb and the director Hal Prince build Manuel Puig's prison-house yarn, *Kiss of the Spiderwoman* (October 20), into a mega-musical? Well, apparently by bringing onstage Chita Rivera as a gorgeously arachnid dream-figure.

## THEATRE

The word is that although the show had a stuttery birth in workshops in New York, it has come of age in Toronto. Expect it to return to New York if it justifies its hype in London. Nicholas Hytner's revival of *Carousel* at the Lyttelton (December 10) will also get more than its share of attention.

But what of the new plays? After the opening at the Pit of *Amphibians* (September 3), Billy Roche's latest look at his native Wexford, few are firmly promised. Those few, however, include the first Peter Shaffer since *Letice and Lovage*, also at the Pit, and, at the Cottesloe, the return of the creative trio that gave us *In Celebration* and *Life Class*. Both pieces have similar themes. In Shaffer's play, as yet untitled (December 16), a dramatist played by Michael Pennington is rancorously anatomised by his wife, Judi Dench. In David Storey's *Stages* (November 18), directed by Lindsay Anderson, the emotional post-mortem is self-conducted, by a writer played by Alan Bates.

Peter O'Toole is on the way back, too, in Keith Waterhouse's new play, *Our Song*. So is Robert Lindsay, his hooter extended for a revival of Rostand's *Cyrano de Bergerac*. Each opens at a still-unnamed place and time in November, as does Maureen Lipman in Neil Simon's comedy, *Lost in Yonkers*. Kenneth

Branagh's *Hamlet* — will it upstage and outkickman Alan Rickman's version, coming to Riverside on September 15? — joins the RSC's repertoire at the Barbican just before Christmas. But the actor I would not miss for worlds this autumn is Harold Pinter in a role created by Ralph Richardson, the whisky-soaked writer in *No Man's Land* (Almeida, November 2). Can he and Paul Eddington, following in Gielgud's footsteps as a soundlessly poet, prove his most neglected play worth its first major revival since 1975?

Out of London, the Stratford season reaches a belated climax with Richard Johnson and Clare Higgins in *Antony and Cleopatra* (November 5). Elsewhere, the plums promise to be *The Grapes of Wrath* at Birmingham Rep (October 13), *West Side Story* at Leicester Haymarket (November 24), Catherine Johnson's new *Too Much Too Young* at Bristol New Vic (November 5), Louise Page's *Hawks and Doves* at the Nuffield, Southampton (November 12), and Michael Rudman's first production at the theatre he has just taken over, Sheffield Crucible. True, it is another *Midsummer Night's Dream* (October 6); but so little Shakespeare is done by out-of-town reps these days that the most familiar comedy is welcome, especially with so able a director.

BENEDICT NIGHTINGALE



Kick of the Spiderwoman? Chita Rivera is coming to London in a Kander & Ebb musical adaptation of a Manuel Puig story

## DANCE

Why should a visit to Bradford by a dance company from The Hague be causing so much excitement? Simply because Netherlands Dance Theatre is one of the best companies in Europe, with highly original, varied works mainly by its director Jiri Kylian. It has not been here since 1975. From December 8 to 12 at the Alhambra, Bradford, eight works will be given in two programmes.

In the run up to the Dergate Northampton's 1993 "Year of Dance", offerings include a Christopher Columbus creation by Ballet du Nord (October 15 to 17), a pre-London visit by Merce Cunningham (October 20 to 21), and, exclusively, Elisa Monte Dance from New York (November 17, 18) and the British debut of the Royal New Zealand Ballet in Jonathan Taylor's *Hamlet* (November 24 to 28).

Birmingham Royal Ballet opens its season at the Hippodrome on October 19 with two new productions: Frederick Ashton's *Symphonic Variations*, contrasted with Kurt Jooss's *The Green Table*. That is a more unsurprising prospect than the Royal Ballet's play-sate new production at Covent Garden, a stage transfer of Ashton's 1955 film *The Tales of Beatrix Potter*. This opens on December 4. Northern Ballet Theatre has a new *Christmas Carol*, opening at Bath on September 26 before touring widely.

Dance Umbrella offers London 25 companies or soloists in six theatres during four weeks, starting October 14 at Riverside with Siobhan Davies. Other likely highlights are Jonathan Burrows's new work *Voy* (October 30, 31), Anne Teresa de Keersmaeker's *Rosas dansi Rosas* from Brussels (November 6 to 8), both at Riverside, and companies from America and France. Two American companies go to the Queen Elizabeth Hall: Cunningham's in three specially arranged events (October 23 to 25) and Stephen Petronio's in a programme including another treatment of *The Rite of Spring* to compare with the one Michael Clark showed recently.

The Royal Theatre has the companies of Jean-Claude Gallota (October 27, 28) and Dominique Bagouet (October 30, 31). Several of the Umbrella programmes appear also in Newcastle's festival, Dance 92, from October 25 to December 1.

The troubled London Contemporary Dance Theatre has premises by three choreographers new to the company. They premiere on tour before a Sadler's Wells season from November 24. Amanda Miller is making *My Father's Verigo*; Mark Morris is mounting *Motorcade* and Christopher Bruce sets *Roscoe* to music by the Rolling Stones.

JOHN PERCIVAL

## TOMORROW

How would GBS have put it? Benny Green writes about the perils and pleasures of adapting Shaw for the musical stage

## Teases, tips and timely returns

The sentence "Please note the production is unlikely to contain nudity", printed on an illustration that does, is the strangest turn-on (or turn-off, depending on how you see these things) in any of this autumn's operatic brochures. It advertises David Alden's new production of *Elektra* for Welsh National Opera (Cardiff, September 19), which on Alden's past form, nudity or no, may well provoke outrage from Disgusted, Llandrindod Wells. Just as interesting will be the music director Carlo Rizzi's first encounter with Strauss's score, and the British debut of the much-heralded American soprano Janet Hardy.

Less heady but just as absorbing fare comes from the other regional companies, including the British premiere of the Catalan composer Roberto Gerhard's "lost" English opera *The Duenna* (Leeds, September 17). Composed in 1947 and based on Sheridan, it was only premiered earlier this year in Madrid to general delight, and a hefty financial contribution from the European Arts Festival has enabled Opera North to come up with this new staging in double quick time. Opera North also offers Graham Vick's famous production of *Billy Budd* with John Tomlinson as Claggart, Nigel Robson as Vere, and young white hope Jason Howard in the title role (Leeds, December 11). Scottish Opera's major new production is Handel's *Julius Caesar* (Glasgow, October 21); Joan Rodgers sings Cleopatra, backed by an impressive roster of counter-tenors: Michael Chance, Christopher Robson and Timothy Wilson.

Absolutely unmissable in London is Trevor Nunn's production of *Porgy and Bess*, opening at Covent Garden on October 9, with Willard White, Cynthia Haymon and most of the Glyndebourne cast intact; no less so is Bernard Haitink conducting John Cox's new production of Strauss's *Die Frau ohne Schatten*, designs by David Hockney and with a cast including Anna Tomowa-Sintow, Gwyneth Jones, Paul Frey and Franz Grundheber (November 16). The Royal Opera rounds off a strong start to the season (which opens with Pavarotti

## OPERA



Must: Willard White in *Porgy and Bess* (Covent Garden)

in Tosca on September 12) with Yvonne Kenny, Ann Murray and Anthony Rolfe Johnson in Stephen Wadsworth's new production of Handel's *Alcina* — a feast of great music.

English National Opera has Mark Elder and Nicholas Hytner joining forces on September 16 for a powerfully cast new *Force of Destiny* (Barstow, Barham, Summers, Connell), and the enticing team of Jane Glover and Ken Russell for the rarely-performed Gilbert and Sullivan opera, *Princess Ida*, advance buzz for the latter promises outrage in plenty. Graham Clark singing the title role in Janáček's *The Excursions of Mr Brouček*, conducted by Sir Charles Mackerras and produced by David Pountney, ends the year at the Coliseum (December 16), but more than almost anything else I am looking forward to ENO's revival on November 25 of Pountney's Welfare State staging of *Hansel and Gretel*. One of the great tear-jerkers of recent years — for those who remember the Welfare State, that is.

RODNEY MILNES



The publisher of the *Sunday Sport* is making a bid for respectability

## Cleaning up his act

David Sullivan, the *Sunday Sport* publisher, wants some respect. He hopes that he will gain some by launching a new Sunday newspaper, the *New & Echo*, which will make its debut in Yorkshire and Lancashire next Sunday before growing, television region by region, to become a national paper within six months.

The twist, for the man whose name will forever be associated with sex, sleaze, and finding Elvis on the Moon, is that the *New & Echo* has no naughty phone lines, no topless models or reports of alien visitations, and very little to do with sex. The paper is his bid for a publishing success based on the virtues of good journalism.

Of course, other sorts of journalism have provided Mr Sullivan, the publisher of magazines called *Parade*, *Adult Fantasy* and *Readers' Wives*, with many things. He has a house in the Essex countryside which cost him about £7 million to build. He owns a daily newspaper, *The Sport*, which, against all the odds, also makes him money. He is, by his own admission, "one of the richer men in England", as befits an astute businessman who also owns the Ann Summers sex shop chain.

Mr Sullivan tried to buy the *Bristol Evening Post* 18 months ago, but he was prevented by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission (MMC).

"Realistically," he says, "if they blocked me on that they will block me on everything, so that's why I'm launching the *New & Echo*. Maybe if I can prove I can run a straight, legitimate paper things will change. Part of my motivation is to show the authorities that I am not some sort of crank."

He expects to be out of the sex industry within five years. "If you do anything for 20 years, you get bored with it."

"I'm a sort of enfant terrible," Mr Sullivan says, and it does seem unlikely that *The Sport* will ever win the news-

paper of the year award. But will the *New & Echo*?

Mr Sullivan is using a clever strategy to promote the paper: he is to launch it in one television area at a time, spend large amounts of money on saturation advertising in that area, then move on. "We did *Sunday Sport* like that, using local radio stations," Mr Sullivan says. Starting in September 1988 with Capital Radio in London, Mr Sullivan had a national paper — with cult status — by the following March.

This time he is spending more than £4 million on promotion to ensure the *New & Echo* is a national paper within six months. Those that doubt he can do it might recall his once much-mocked aim of making *The Sport* a daily paper.

The *New & Echo* will be edited by Tony Livesey, associate editor of the *Sunday Sport*. The dummy issue looked impressive at the mass market level. And it may yet feature some sex: "Say about housewives in Yorkshire who go to work in Lancashire as strip artists, because they don't want the locals to know."

"But it won't be done in lurid detail, it would be the social concept of it. Is your neighbour on the game, that sort of thing," Mr Sullivan says.

"We want to say nice things. As a country we haven't got a single hero. Lord Alfred Christie was a gold medal and the next day they dig up his son, saying, 'I wish I saw more of my dad'."

Mr Sullivan is not, however, producing the *New & Echo* for love, even though he says: "I want to tell Britain my philosophy, which is tolerance and moderation." He is trying to persuade people, and the MMC, that he is fit to start buying other publishing groups or — who knows? — perhaps even a serious national newspaper.

ROBIN HUNT

# Has the BBC sold itself?

Critics say the Corporation is more concerned with business schemes than making good television.

Melinda Wittstock reports

Not so long ago the accepted wisdom in the television industry was that the sole threat to the BBC's worldwide reputation for innovation and equality emanated from Downing Street. Now a new enemy seems to be emerging from Broadcasting House itself: BBC governors and senior management.

Both Michael Grade and Sir David Attenborough last week said what many programme makers and executives inside and outside the BBC have dared say only in private.

"Alice in Wonderland" market-orientated reforms, "pseudo-Leninist management style" and a short-term strategy of appeasing politicians with the jargon of commerce had set the Corporation on a course of "terminal decline", the Channel 4 chief executive said. Plans to occupy the "higher ground" by avoiding populist programming was "if not suicide then castration", the natural history programme maker said.

At the heart of the television industry's fears, voiced over the weekend at the Edinburgh Television Festival, is that the BBC top brass is far more concerned with business slogans and schemes dreamt up by young consultants than it is about making good programmes and backing talent. A revolution carried out by zealous accountants threatened the BBC's heritage and public service ethos, they said. Talent was being stifled at the altar of the free marketeers, with whole craft areas facing possible closure under ill-conceived "Producer Choice" internal market reforms. Obsessive secrecy and an "editorial dictatorship" were preventing necessary debate about the renewal of the BBC's Royal Charter, while management's failure to articulate any vision of the future was demoralising staff.

A damning indictment, aimed primarily at Marmaduke Hussey, the BBC chairman, and John Birt, who succeeds Sir Michael Checkland as director-general next April. Neither Mr Hussey nor Mr Birt were present at Edinburgh to quell the revolt. Lord Nicholas Gordon Lennox, a governor, was able to head it off a bit by admitting that the BBC has not been sufficiently open, accountable or communicative in the past.

The governors would listen now, Lord Gordon Lennox said. But fears remain primarily about Producer Choice, heralded as the biggest behind-the-scenes change in the BBC's history.

Michael Starks is in the firing line as project director of the new scheme, which from next April will force all BBC craft areas from make-up to studios to compete with commercial rivals on price and quality. "It's natural that during times of change people feel apprehensive and voice their concerns. Sure it's a significant cultural change, but we need to put our hands on our hearts and say that the licence payer is getting value for money."

Mr Starks, anxious to clear up any "misunderstandings" BBC producers may have about Producer Choice, denies that resource units will be priced out of existence by being burdened with massive BBC overheads. The BBC plans to slash costs in non-programme-making areas by more than £80 million and is adamant that commercial facilities houses and ITV companies will not be allowed to undercut the BBC by virtue of a lower cost base.

But Mr Grade, who described Producer Choice as "a denial of everything the BBC stands for", summed up the dangers: "If a sudden surge in demand from the facilities outstrips supply as a result of the BBC's new demands, then the costs of those facilities will surely rise for all of us. The BBC may, by then, have moth-balled or dismantled so many of its own resources that it will be in no position to resist exorbitant rates in the market, with a devastating effect on programming."

But Mr Starks says no craft area will be forced to close. If BBC producers are not using it, it is only because there is something wrong with it and that central management can fix it. "We don't expect any excess, unused capacity but if it happens management will have to look at why it has happened. Maybe internal pricing is not right, maybe there is something not quite up to par about the internal service. We want to see all resource units flourish and break even. They are in no danger of closing," he says.

Why then give producers "choice" if they will be prevented from exercising it? Bill Cotton, former managing director of BBC television, says: "The BBC is putting too many decisions on the producers' agenda. BBC managements will not be able to live with those decisions. So they'll end up creating another bureaucracy to ensure the producers make the 'right choice'. It is management choice not producer choice."



Whether the BBC? Marmaduke Hussey (left) and Michael Grade are arguing the merits of a market-led service



Reports from BBC producers indicate that internal resource costs are now running much higher than those of their commercial counterparts. Tales of lunacy abound: the costume department which has issued an eight-page list of charges right down to the very last button and zip; the make-up artists going to assertiveness training courses to help them market their services to BBC producers.

Mr David, a former BBC2 controller, says: "The accountants have moved into production offices and in an attempt to make everyone cost conscious they are insisting that the tiniest action, such as taking a book from a library, should be costed and logged — a system that in itself has required the setting up of a huge new bureaucracy."

Requests that each programme department — from drama and light entertainment to sport and news — decide what internal resources they plan to use next year have been greeted with some disbelief. How can department heads start planning what resources to use before programmes have been commissioned and budgets set?

"These don't have to be written in blood, but we need a

good idea how BBC producers will spend the money allocated to them," Mr Starks says.

Despite considerable angst at the way the BBC is implementing the reforms, many programme makers say they support the concept. For too long, they say, the resource units have dictated what is made, how and when.

Both Jonathan Powell and Alan Yentob, controllers of BBC1 and BBC2 respectively, say it is a good principle that will be effective by the time it is implemented. But confusion remains about the workings of the scheme. "I find it as difficult as others to understand," Mr Yentob says.

Yet another criticism levelled at Producer Choice is that it is an abrogation of good management, a compromise born out of indecision as to what extent to embrace the market and the need to find a palatable way of sacking staff.

But if it was meant only to cut costs there are plenty of other ways to have done it. In the words of Mr Grade, why not cut a bloated central corporate bureaucracy before taking a knife to resources?

Paul Jackson, director of programmes at Carlton and former BBC programme maker, says: "Few are opposed in principle: it's just the way it's

being done. They are reducing capacity in the craft areas from 115 per cent to 85 per cent but they cannot run a talented, expanding, experimental crafts base at less than required capacity. Staff will be working flat-out with no time for discussion, no time for innovation. The system is designed to cope with peaks, with spare time devoted to improvement and training. Once you discard that, corners get cut on quality."

Tom Gutteridge, managing director of Mentorn Films, said Producer Choice will benefit all producers so long as the BBC allows its creative people, "an excellence contingency", to go over budget occasionally.

Both Mark Shivas, head of BBC drama, and Michael Wearing, head of drama serials, fear for the continued quality of BBC2's single drama strands *Performance* and *ScreenPlay*, which have been receiving hidden subsidies from other programmes in the department coming in under budget. Producer Choice will prevent such transfers. "Those little bits of latitude which subsidise poverty-stricken productions will disappear," Mr Wearing says. "If *ScreenPlay* budgets are followed to the letter we will be stuck in a room with three actors."

## CREATIVE MEDIA & MARKETING

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The Policy and Planning Unit provides a service of strategic analysis and advice to the BBC's Board of Management.

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This post is offered on a short term contract basis and is based at White City, West London.

For an application form and further details contact (quote ref. 10781/T) BBC Corporate Recruitment Services, PO Box 7000, London W12 7ZT.

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Application forms to be returned by September 22nd.

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### CVCP

For further details, please contact: Roger Illsley, CDP, 0171 55 9100

### CDP

Applicants should be submitted to: Catherine Kempster, CVCP, 20 Tavistock Square, London WC1H 9SE

### SCFC

Close date for applications: Monday 21 September

## Tony Garnett returns to familiar ground, but less angrily

## New lore on order

There was a time when the very mention of Tony Garnett's name inspired a mixture of loathing, suspicion and blind terror at the hearts of such organisations as the police, the legal system and the social services.

Back in the 1960s, Mr Garnett was the drama producer's drama producer, the man who dared to say what others only muttered about in the BBC bar. By nurturing the careers of such like-minded souls as Les Blair, Ken Loach, Jeremy Sandford and Barry Hines, Mr Garnett gave us *Carry On Home*, *Kes* and *Days of Hope*. There were Wednesday Plays that struck at the dark soul of the body politic and the self-serving machinery of Whitehall. He was a man of the left the left could not buy, and the right could not stand.

Then, after one more savage swipe at the establishment in the form of the contentious serial *Law and Order* (bribery in the police force), Mr Garnett went to Hollywood, where he spent the 1980s producing feature films ranging from *Red Man* and *Little Boy*, about the development of the atomic bomb, to *Follow that Bird*, starring the complete cast of *Sesame Street*. There was also *Earth Girls are Easy*, in which Jeff Goldblum played a fur-covered alien, and which must have persuaded the British establishment that Mr Garnett had at last gone for good.

They were wrong. Mr Garnett is back in Britain, and with his partner Margaret Matheson, is busily engaged in making new inroads into British television and the cinema.

His latest film, *Juice* (a New York rap movie funded entirely from Britain) opened in London over the weekend; he has produced a play for the BBC's forthcoming *Screenplay* series, written by his old Kes collaborator Barry Hines and dealing with football's first female superstar, and on Friday on BBC1 (9.30pm), the establishment is about to



No more easy answers: veteran producer Tony Garnett

experience another of his crunch tackles — this time in *Between the Lines*, a 13-part drama series about a detective whose job it is to detect corruption in his fellow officers. Will it, though, splinter bones and reputations as so much of Mr Garnett's most famous work did, or has the old mischief maker, at 56, softened with age?

"I still get deeply angry at the same things — hypocrisy in high places, the waste of

human lives and enthusiasms," he says. "But I no longer need to push messages down peoples' throats. That was the arrogance of my youth, for which I should be forgiven."

"These days, I don't think the answers are as easily found as I did then, and I have also learnt that if serious dramatic fiction is going to survive, it will be through long-running popular serials like *Between the Lines*. I was

too puritanical in my youth to realise that serious issues and entertainment could be taken together."

If anything, he seems almost to regret the head-on approach he took in *Law and Order*, in which he ripped into the cosy alliance between some lawyers and policemen that keeps the wheels of the system, if not justice itself, rolling.

"We rejected the one bad apple in the barrel theory, and chose to argue that corruption within the detective branch was systematic. There was a hell of a furor because back in the late 1970s, the middle classes, which form the police's power base, refused to believe that there might be such a thing as a dishonest copper."

"But after what happened in the next few years — the West Midlands Serious Crime Squad, the Guildford Four, the Birmingham Six — it is difficult to convince that same class that there might be such a thing as an honest one, and that is the single most devastating problem the police have to face now."

He adds: "In *Between the Lines*, we are still discussing corruption, but we are also illustrating that there are people at the very top of the police force who understand the problem, know it must be stamped out, and are working hard to deal with it. I think a lot of police officers might actually like it, which would make a change."

Not, insists Mr Garnett, that he has ever set out to create controversy.

"I hate a fuss. In the early 1960s, when I was producing the Wednesday Play, I used to watch *That Was the Week That Was* and pray that something went wrong for Ned Sherrin. I knew there'd be a row that would last all week, so I could probably get away without anybody noticing the following Wednesday's play."

PATRICK STODDART



From a three-bedroom council house, Margaret Moran and her husband are educating their eight children



Words of encouragement in the local library: Margaret Moran helps daughters Cheryl, left, aged five, Claire, 12, and Corinne, eight, to hone their reading skills

## Home, sweet classroom

What is the essential appeal of life on a desert island? Is it the sun, the sea, the coconuts? Well, that's probably part of the answer but it could be also that ironing is a superfluous activity. We have taken an alternative route to this blissful state. Since we took our children out of school in 1986, I have not ironed a single item. My older girls and myself believe in the crumpled look, my husband is a jazz musician (enough said), and my ten-year-old son irons his own karate suit.

Our eight children between the ages of two months and 17 years live at home with us in a three-bedroom council house in Wolverhampton. In an ideal world we would live in a luxurious house with a large garden, our own beautiful island — fertile, of course, not desert. Being poor, we settled for confined suburban comfort with flushing loo and hot baths in preference to rural squalor with dawn trips to milk the cows and pigs to empty the earth closet into.

If we could not have our ideal, we could at least home-educate our children, the first being Caitlin, who arrived in 1975. We knew that all parents in Britain have the legal right to educate their children "otherwise" than at school. Why, then, on a cold day in 1980, was I standing in a windswept playground with my terrified five-year-old, obeying the call to deliver her over to strangers?

The explanation is simple: faced with officialdom, I lost my nerve. I was the daughter of a teacher and had pursued my own institutional education until the age of 21. It was

another six years before we finally summoned up the necessary courage. In the meantime, Caitlin had started at secondary school, our next three children had in turn been drawn into the system and I had spent three years at college collecting a teaching qualification while producing two more children in my spare time.

The moment finally came on a beautiful Indian summer day when my husband put on a rather tight suit and tie, with ironed shirt, of course, and went to ask permission in triplicate from the headmistress of a rather posh girls' school for his daughter to come to the seaside. As we sat in the warm sun on the empty beach, watching the children playing happily in the rock pools, we looked at each other and knew that this time they would not go back to school.

Once the decision was made, things fell into place rapidly. We informed the schools and the local education authority, and sat back waiting for them to take the initiative. Our LEA has been reasonable throughout. Life since 1986 has never been dull — frequently we have been driven to distraction and have threatened to send the children back to school. But things always look different with a new day — there are angelic faces surrounding us and a monastic atmosphere of absorbed occupation pervades the house.

Before 1986, we seemed to be continually waiting. Waiting to take the children to school, waiting for them to come home again. I had a recurring nightmare of being too late to collect the little ones. Much time was

taken up with creative writing — inventing excuses for the children's absences from school. This was a great challenge to our imagination since my superstitions prevented me from citing death, illness or even a grazed extremity. There was great-uncle Jack, returned for one day only from the Orinoco with educational film of a threatened species of freshwater mollusc. There was the time the whole family overslept by five hours because we were all enthralled by the

**The older children pursue their own interests, and in the process, they are learning**

late night Open University programme on fluid dynamics and quantum mechanics.

Today, we do not need to make excuses. As I write this at nine o'clock on a wet Monday morning, I am sitting in the front room with my feet up on the sofa, my pen in my right hand, Joe, our new baby, snuggled into my left side. Jim, who is three, and Cheryl, who is five, are alternately fighting, then building together houses and snowmen with half a pack of playing cards, a quarter set of dominoes and some buttons, paper clips and fuses they have tipped out of

my leave-it-alone-it's-got-sharp-things-in-it tin. The needles and drawing pins have been confiscated by John who is ten and put in that elusive place — up high where the babies cannot reach.

John has already got the little ones the breakfast of their choice: today it is dry Sugar Puffs and suhanas, which they eat with their fingers. Now he is playing a computer game in which he has to decapitate as many monsters as possible, armed only with his pouch of potions and his trusty joystick. Meanwhile, he is eating his way through a packet of cream crackers, which is breakfast, mid-morning snack and lunch.

The older three girls are still slumbering peacefully and will probably emerge about midday when hunger will drive them to the fridge. They seem to need more sleep than the little ones, or at least to need it later in the day, which makes me think that many so-called awkward teenagers are in fact suffering from sleep deprivation. The girls may of course not actually be asleep, they may be reading, writing or drawing, thinking beautiful thoughts; or they may be lying low in case Jim's bottom needs wiping.

Where is the education? Of course we think it important for our children to be literate and numerate, and so far they have been of the same opinion. John needs to read so he can understand the "pokes" in his computer magazine, which will give him infinite lives when he fights Squelch the Evil One.

Corinne, who is eight, likes to write so that she can send insulting

messages to everyone, such as "You love David Bowie". Cheryl needs to count so she is not diddled out of her fair share of the pickled onions. All the little ones are very interested in money because they understand it represents purchasing power. They spend many happy hours making pictures with coins on the floor, or counting them: if I were to empty the Hoover bag right now I could probably have a good night out on the proceeds.

The older children pursue their own interests and learn in the process. Claire, who is 12, used to have great difficulty with her spelling until she developed a passion for dinosaurs and needed to distinguish her deinonychus from her deinocoelurus. Caroline, who is 15, reads widely and voraciously — George Orwell, Jane Austen, Dostoevsky. She is researching our family history, which has led her to correspond with relatives in this country, Australia and Canada, and also to read histories of Ireland, in particular of the potato famine which forced some of our ancestors to emigrate to England. Caitlin has just had her first novel published.

Education is considered in law to have some element of instruction, and while not denying that we frequently tell our children to go away when they are asking something and we are not interested in answering, they can always try again.

I would say to anyone who likes the idea of being annoyed by their own children every day, give home education a try. The sooner, the better — life is short.

## Black serge and blazers

Even if it means going barefoot, don't go shoe shopping this week. The last week in August is the time that every Clarks and Stead & Simons in the land is packed to the Pimms line with young feet being measured for lace-ups before the start of the autumn term. Desperate families traipse from one branch to another, foraging for sensible plain black flaties in an E-fitting and hunting for gym shoes that cannot be acquired even for ready money. Every parent who has accompanied a child to this width-measuring ritual curses every other parent and swears not to leave it so late next year.

Yet how can we do it any earlier? To buy school shoes at the beginning of the summer is to throw your money away. Children, their feet and their whole bodies have the habit of sprouting up two sizes during August. If you kit them out before the rush, nothing will fit by the beginning of term.

That is, of course, unless you take expert advice. My son starts at his new school this week and I took him to buy his

uniform before the end of last term. The uniquely skilled lady at the school shop had the measure of him as soon as she saw him in the doorway. She possesses a special talent, the ability to size up small boys at 20 paces. Just by sight, she knew back in July what his collar inches, chest measurement and football-boot size would be this very week. It must be one of those peculiar and prized skills like chicken-sensing.

Like many parents, I am in two minds about school uniforms. Part of me — though only a very small part — can remember the deep loathing I had for my own; the greater part thinks it is a fine thing to see lots of children dressed neatly and identically, visibly belonging to a particular establishment. I somehow feel that if one or two members stray from the group or bunk off from school they could be more easily identified and rounded up.

To impose on one's children practices one despises as a child is in the nature of parenthood. As a young person you promise yourself you will never put any child of your own through the daily torment of a tie or beasty blazer — but when the time comes, you do as you were done by.

My school had a particularly ancient and then-hated form of uniform: two sorts of tie (a games tie and a tie for Sunday best), an awkward straw boater that had to be worn parallel to the ground, not just navy blue knickers —



DAVINA LLOYD

but thin baggy white cotton "linings" to be worn beneath the navy blue drawers. If my mother discovered that you had coloured or flowered pants, they were instantly appropriated and sent to Oxfam.

We longed to wear our own clothes, to express our individuality, which in those days meant all wanting to wear uniform black polo-necked sweaters. And now the mean parent in me believes that not having a school uniform is not an expression of individuality, but an expression of parental income or the whims of juven-

ile dress sense. Besides, being "smarter", uniform is quicker. If you have no choice but cavalry twills, you don't have to agonise whether today is a Levi day or a Wrangler day or worry that your

Chino's are still in the wash. So poacher-turned-game-keeper parent that I am, I put aside those memories of uniform hatred, betray that desire to burn anything navy blue or with a badge on it. Now, I try to convince my son that uniform is elegant and practical.

But there is a price to pay for being such a turncoat, apart from the horrendous cost of everything. Since I want my son to look like everybody else at the school and wear the same clothes as everyone else, I have to ensure that he will know which of the identical garments are his. I must say up far into the night, like some impoverished Dickensian seamstress, sewing on embroidered "Cash's" name tapes. Name tapes on trousers, name tapes on gym shorts. Tomorrow is the first day of school and today we have naming of parts.

Then I make him try on his uniform. Yes, the remarkable lady was right: everything fits. The little chap who spent the summer barefoot in ragged shorts and a heat-sensitive T-shirt is suitably transformed in grey and black serge, a micro-cosmic grown-up. I have to say that the uniform is most becoming. And anyone who thinks otherwise can just go to blazers!

### AND BRIEFLY

#### The write to life

THE Babes in Arms charity for co-death research was founded by Grace Tye when her daughter Annabel, her second child, died in January 1990, aged six months. It has so far raised £200,000, and its coffers will be further swelled by a Babes in Arms ball next Monday, which sold out almost as soon as it was announced at £100 a ticket.

Since children have been so successfully involved in creating the seminar programmes for the ball, Mrs Tye decided to launch a children's writing competition open to schools or individuals from this month. "Children will be asked to write on some aspect of family life, and there are lots of prizes to be won," she says.

To date the charity has supported the Royal Brompton Hospital, Hammersmith and Queen Charlotte's Special Health Authority and the University of Leicester, and it has just made possible the purchase of a computerised monitoring system for the North Staffordshire Hospital. Further details from Babes in Arms, Deep River Cottage, Ferry Lane, Wargrave, Berkshire RG10 8ET.

#### Picture this

THE first children's encyclopaedia on video will be released on September 24. The Oxford Children's Encyclopaedia of Science, based on the seven-volume Oxford Children's Encyclopaedia published last year by Oxford University Press, adds a new dimension, in video, to the science topics covered in the books. To understand antibiotics, for example, children can watch a time-lapse shot of mould growing on a loaf of

bread. They can see crystals growing, leaves unfurling and atoms dividing — and the video is indexed so that information can be found quickly using the video player's scan mode or time counter.

Each video in the three-volume boxed set lasts over an hour and includes 30 topics. The set costs £29.99 (single volumes £10.99) from W.H. Smith, Virgin, HMV, Dillons, Boots, Woolworth and other stockists.

#### Time travel

THIS year's Young National Trust Theatre production, *An Endless Maze*, transformed schoolchildren into Tudor villagers and toured suitable properties. Next year's show will move forward to the time of the Restoration, visiting six National Trust houses of the period.

For further details about the 1993 programme, contact Sally Woodhead, YNTT Administrator, at The National Trust, 36 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AS.

#### Shop early

THE children are not back at school yet but the Christmas catalogues are out, and if you want to order something from them — such as the personalised "down tidy" (£10.99) featured in the new Birthright catalogue or a family coat of arms (£19.99) from the Marie Curie Cancer Care catalogue, it is not too early to start browsing.

For the free Birthright catalogue contact Birthright, PO Box 20, Tanners Lane, Barking, Essex IG6 1QQ (0268 288577). The Marie Curie catalogue, also free, is available from Marie Curie Trading, Pembroke Centre, Cheney Manor, Swindon, Wiltshire SN2 2PQ (0793 512612).

VICTORIA MCKEE

## They want 2B our friends

A minor comic classic spells out a major change in schoolboy attitudes



While the boys are away: Molesworth's view of parents (illustration by Ronald Searle from *Down With Skool*)

That irresistibly revolting little brat Nigel Molesworth ("eg the curse of st. custard's") — joint creation of Geoffrey Willans and Ronald Searle — is now 40.

The timely reissue of the four-volume saga, however, serves only to remind us how little prep-school boys have altered since the early 1950s. There remains the chummy underworld of "swots, bullies, cissies, milksoops, greedy parents and oiks" with whom present-day Molesworths are forced to mingle, hem-hem.

But there is one crucial difference: their attitude towards mater and pater, or as we would have it today, the caring 1990s parent, has changed beyond recognition. This is largely due to said parents, but also to groovy and enlightened teachers, who have eschewed the mortarboard in favour of lived-in Reeboks, and reduced the distance between pupil and beak to near invisibility.

On the face of it, Molesworth — the sadistic little mixer — has little in common with the upright, if accident-prone, John Christopher Timothy Jennings, hero of more than 20 schoolboy novels by Anthony Buckridge. But although Buckridge opted for a seductive naturalness as opposed to the St Trinian's overkill of the Molesworth books, there is enough truth in the humour to have rendered both attitudes to authority instantly recognisable to prep-school boys of the 1950s. Today children are more likely to view these books as near incomprehensible period pieces, and the depiction of parents and teachers as sub-Dickensian.

"Boys," said Molesworth, "usually have 2 parents." How endearingly dated. Grabber — who is "head of the

skool caplane of everything and winner of the mrs joyful prize for rafia work" — has a pater who is "very rich and has a super rolls enuff said", unlike "gillibrand", whose "pater is a general so he is not very brany you can't expect it".

Other paters say things like "I always think character is more important than brains", and even "when I was a boy, we got six of the best every day. Made me what I am."

Maters, on the other hand, are given to saying "I've brought him some choccs. a

comic, an air gun, a pound of Turkish delight and can he come home next Wednesday?" or apologising "about his vest and pants but when he was a little boy he always wore combinations".

The message here is that boys and parents hail from different planets and were not meant to be all chums together. This truth is echoed by Jennings' great friend, Darbishire, who is forever quoting his father's wisdom, with a devotion only to be wondered at. Darbishire begins his post-

card home, "My dearest Mother and Father". Jennings contents himself with "Dear Mother", while even Molesworth writes "Dearest Mummy (and Daddy)" — no forced chumminess here, you will notice.

As to the thought of informality while addressing a master... such an action was quite simply, unthinkable. (My son attends a prep school in London whose headmaster is called Dave. No one is sure whether or not he possesses a surname: to address him as "Sir", moreover, would be construed as sarcasm.)

Both Willans and Buckridge were prep-school masters, though if one such were to take up a pen today, the resulting tale, one suspects, would emerge as a cross somewhere between the very matiest advertisement for lager (with undertones of a fortnight in Butlin's Holiday World) and an upmarket New Age gathering where parents, teachers and children — in identical sportswear — would protest with collective vehemence that all were indeed having a whale of a time.

Boys will be boys — they seem content to be so: they still play conkers, swap, make the same awful puns, refuse to tuck in their shirts and, every five years, reinvent the yo-yo.

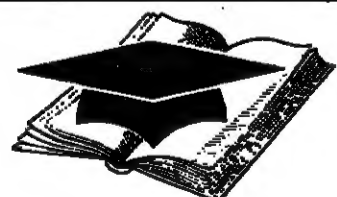
It is the parents and teachers who have largely rattled upon their traditional roles and forced a change of attitude on the part of their charges — though exactly in whose interest remains unclear: hem-hem, enuff said.

#### JOSEPH CONNOLLY

• The Molesworth books by Geoffrey Willans and Ronald Searle are published in paperback by Pavilion Books at £3.99 each.

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**THE TIMES**



# MANAGEMENT

## Heal thy business

As GPs take on new financial challenges, Widget Finn reports on their strategies

Seven thousand businesses with turnovers of a million pounds or more are being run by people with no financial or management training, whose previous business experience amounted to paying the rent and wages for a handful of staff.

Around 70 per cent of the total funding of the National Health Service has been placed in the hands of general practitioners. Doctors are given unprecedented power to be exercised for the benefit of their patients and practices and to improve healthcare services. Yet these doctors are expected to take on considerable financial responsibilities with little or no business training.

Graham Buckley, regional adviser in general practice in southeast Scotland, finds that the management training available for general practitioners is "pretty ad hoc".

"There is no structured or systematic approach to training GPs for fundholding responsibilities," Mr Buckley says. "Continuing education for general practitioners is an open market. Business training courses have to be subsidised by commercial organisations like pharmaceutical companies or accountants who are interested in attracting custom because there is no specific funding available to keep the fees at a reasonable level. The government should be investing some start-up money in business education for general practitioners."

GPs are using a variety of approaches to management studies, and self-teaching is a popular option. The Royal College of General Practitioners in Scotland has developed a distance learning programme called, rather poignantly, "If only I had the time". Some doctors are doing Open University courses or evening classes on health service management and a rare few are undertaking MBA degrees.

The Edinburgh Postgraduate Board for Medicine has set up a programme of courses in management and general practice but this type of course demands a considerable investment of GPs' time. Mr Buckley would like to see business management become an integral part of the training of young



Investment is the best medicine: Dr Constantine Dellaportas and partner Dr Inger Hansson at their clinic

doctors before general practice. In 1990, the government introduced a requirement that GPs should do a minimum of five days' training to earn their postgraduate training allowance of £2,000. Frustration at the type of commercial courses aimed at GPs led Dr Mike Winter, partner in a medical practice at Whitburn, near Glasgow, to run a series of business seminars in the Lothian area.

"I have no criticism of the quality of the courses," Dr Winter says, "but they were run by drug companies that were pushing a particular product or method of management related to their products. There was a need for seminars where there was editorial control by medical people even if the seminars were supported by pharmaceutical organisations."

Rakesh Shaunak, who originally trained in medicine, believes that business training for general practitioners should be carried out by specialists. Mr Shaunak is a partner with accountancy MacIntyre Hudson, which is accredited by the Department of Trade and Industry to advise GPs on business strategy relating to fund-

holding applications. MacIntyre Hudson's seminars take GPs through the fundholding procedure and help them to consider all the financial issues involved. Mr Shaunak claims that general practitioners often have a poor level of understanding about fundholding, which could have serious implications.

As GPs sail from the comparatively safe waters of the old-style NHS to the uncharted seas of financial responsibility, Dr Winter finds that many senior medical practitioners accept the changes but are not interested in becoming business managers, while some younger doctors enjoy the challenge.

Constantine Dellaportas argues that nearly half a century of the old-style NHS has produced doctors who consider themselves employees and are not prepared to take investment risks. The Cassidy Medical Centre in Fulham, west London, set up by Dr Dellaportas in 1986 with the aim of developing first-class quality primary facilities, has 10,000 NHS and 2,000 private pa-

tients. "Three years ago we decided to bring in healthcare professionals," Dr Dellaportas says, "who helped us put our marketing ideas into an organised framework. As a result, the practice has grown from a gross income of £75,000 in 1986 to current assets of a million pounds."

Professional advice is not cheap. Management consultants' fees are about £700 a day, and Dr Dellaportas estimates that a similar-sized practice would need at least 20 days of advice.

Running a business is also costly in terms of the time involved. Dr Dellaportas spends at least 20 hours each week on business matters, on top of his 26 hours of patient contact. But for most GPs, Dr Winter says, the most important part of management training is learning how to delegate responsibility for management tasks.

"What GPs need is a basic grounding in healthcare management," Dr Winter says, "so that they can make informed decisions, then leave other people to attend to the technical details. Doctors shouldn't spend half the week crunching numbers. They should be available for their patients."

A county council thrashes out its own citizen's charter

## Sceptics look for some action

When Hampshire County Council recently gave the green light to its new citizen's charter programme, the event was instantly marked by window dressing. A smart county council information point was immediately opened in Winchester, complete with lavish window displays.

What opposition councillors fear, however, is that what goes into the Hampshire charter will be no deeper than the cardboard posters in the shop-front.

"If, at the end of the day, we have only nice words, then the charter for local government will fall into disrepute," Mike Hancock, the local Liberal Democrat leader and a former MP for Portsmouth, says.

Although Hampshire is a Conservative authority, the county council is well known in local government circles for going its own way. In private there has been a lot of scepticism about the charter philosophy, particularly with its emphasis on "number crunching" and measurability. Quality of service, according to many in Hampshire, is much more important than quantity but is also much harder to calibrate.

Preparing the charter documents, however, will not be an overnight affair. Each committee and department will develop its own and the series is not expected to be ready before 1993.

According to the chief executive, Robin Hodgson, one of the factors that Hampshire will specifically try to address is that of its staff's attitude to the public. "The wearing of name badges will be most strongly encouraged as part of the new approach because of the improvement in attitude which results from that," Mr Hodgson says.

Interestingly enough, preliminary research suggests that it is library staff who will have most reservations about identifying themselves to their customers. As one official says, "You get a lot of funny people coming into the libraries, you know." However, in other departments such as Recreation (which employs rangers in the country parks) there are no such fears.

What the council has made clear is that it does not intend to make any promises about fixed rates of compensation or anything along those lines.

"We've got a good record of making ex-gratia pay-

ments and offering compensation if things go wrong," Mr Hodgson says. "But really I think what tends to annoy the public the most are the petty irritations. We must be much more willing to apologise to the public, explain what we are doing and why there are some things we cannot do."

So when the various charter leaflets finally appear some six months hence, nobody in Hampshire is expecting them to represent fundamental change. Basic information, such as Essex is planning to offer, is much

more likely than the lavish lengths to which Cam-

bridgeshire, for example, has gone. One senior officer was probably representative of feeling in the county when he said, "I am reserving judgment, but I am willing to give it a go to see what results."

Perhaps more significant for Hampshire is that the charter debate has prompted councillors and senior officers alike to look more closely at how they can be more responsive to public wishes. In line with this, one of the techniques most likely to be used increasingly is customer surveys. County council facilities will probably now be visited regularly by market researchers keen to find out whether the right kind of services are being provided.

"One of the reasons I am against the numbers approach to the charter is that it tells you nothing about appropriateness," Mr Hodgson says. "For example, we operate scores of libraries each of which will have different needs according to its local population. In Portsmouth we have a specialist naval history library with a national reputation. You cannot compare that with a branch library in a suburb—the needs of each are entirely different. A blanket charter commitment based on numbers simply wouldn't be appropriate."

And what about Mr Hodgson's own view on what makes good local government? "What it really boils down to is sound administration. I am afraid that sounds rather boring, I know. But what people want is fairness, reasonable speed, and a willingness to explain what's going on. Those are the things which really matter in local government."

EDWARD FENNELL



Hampshire citizen: King Alfred at Winchester

ments and offering compensation if things go wrong," Mr Hodgson says. "But really I think what tends to annoy the public the most are the petty irritations. We must be much more willing to apologise to the public, explain what we are doing and why there are some things we cannot do."

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An exceptional individual is sought to succeed the present General Secretary of the Association of University Teachers (AUT), Ms Diana Warwick, who moves to a new job on 1 November 1992.

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Telephone, or write to the AUT president for further details about the post. Applications in writing, enclosing full cv, should give three references. It is expected that a preferred candidate will be selected from the applications list, under trade union legislation, appointment may be subject to a ballot of the AUT membership. The term of office of the person elected to the post will begin as soon as possible after election and shall end on 31st August, 1997, unless the person has been re-elected at that time. Thereafter, the post is subject to election by a ballot of the membership every five years.

#### DETAILS

The AUT offices are at Notting Hill Gate, London, W11 2BT. There is an excellent contributory pension scheme.

Send applications to arrive by noon on 18 September to: The AUT President 'General Secretary post' Association of University Teachers United House 1 Pembroke Road, London W11 3JY Telephone: 071-221 4370

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Richard Seed, General Manager will be available for informal enquiries on (0332) 362221 ext 4550. An Information Pack is available from the Unit Personnel Department, Leywood, Kingsway Hospital, Kingsway, Derby (0332) 624565.

Interviews are planned to take place on 28 and 29 September, 1992.

Closing date: 16 September 1992

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Closing date for applications 11 September 1992

\*Help for the Elderly and Hope for the Hurt Mind  
Zare is committed to its policy of Equal Opportunities and welcomes from all sections of the community.

## Director of Visual Arts

The Arts Council is seeking a Director of Visual Arts to follow Sandy Naime who is leaving, having been awarded a Senior Research Grant from the Getty Grant Programme.

This key position in the Arts requires an extensive knowledge of the visual arts together with senior management experience within an arts organisation. Good administrative and presentational skills are essential together with the ability to think and act strategically.

The Visual Arts department, which includes Photography and the recently created Architecture Unit, has thirteen staff and a budget of over £3 million which supports artists, galleries,

publishers, visual arts organisations and a range of strategic initiatives.

The appointment is initially for a period of five years, with the possibility of an extension at the end of that period. The salary offered is on a scale from £29,569-£37,928 per annum and the Council has a non-contributory pension scheme.

For further details and an application form, please send a large (at least 8" x 5") self-addressed envelope to the Personnel Department, Arts Council, 14 Great Peter Street, London SW1P 3NG. Alternatively, telephone 071-373 6449 BETWEEN 10.00am and 4.00pm ONLY. Closing date for receipt of applications: 30th September 1992.

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## DIOCESE OF GUILDFORD

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Quarry Street  
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Closing date for completed forms 21 September. Interviews for shortlisted candidates week of 5 October.

## THE LONDON LIBRARY

14 St James's Square, London, SW1Y 4LG

invites applications for the post of LIBRARIAN

which will become vacant in August 1993 upon the retirement of Douglas Matthews. Applicants should preferably be graduates with professional librarianship qualifications and with experience in modern library methods. The salary will be based on the scale for university librarians. The closing date for applications, which should be addressed to the chairman, is 6th October. Interviews will be held in the first half of November.

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(formerly Great Britain-USSR Association)

### DIRECTOR

The Centre promotes interchange of many kinds and is funded both by Government grants and private subscription. The appointment will be for an initial period of 2 years from April 1993. A knowledge of Russian is essential.

For further details write to: The Secretary, Britain-Russia Centre, 14 Grosvenor Place, London SW1X 7HW.

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## BBC1

- 6.00 Ceefax (859569) 6.30 Breakfast News (78313739)  
9.05 Thundercats: Cartoon adventures (r) (7829265) 9.25 Hartbeat.  
Picture-making with Tony Hart (r). (Ceefax) (3597555)  
10.00 News, regional news and weather (4079159) 10.05 Playdays (r)  
(s) (9381197) 10.25 Double Dare. Peter Simon hosts the crazy  
game show (r) (s) (1126739) 10.45 T'nt T. Andi Peters visits the  
Epcot Centre in Florida (s) (7951975)  
11.00 News, regional news and weather (8547975) 11.05 The Flying  
Doctors: Australian medical drama series (r). (Ceefax) (s)  
(3251159) 11.50 The History Man. Bryan McInerney visits  
Chystrus village in west Cornwall (5633642)  
12.00 News, regional news and weather (7539420) 12.05 Summer  
Scene presented by Carol Keating and Linda Mitchell (2654062)  
12.55 Regional news and weather (69061410)  
1.00 One O'Clock News. (Ceefax) (11555)  
1.05 Neighbours. (Ceefax) (s) (4350081)  
1.50 Home From The Return of the Bald Eagle. Documentary about  
Jack Swedberg's quest to reintroduce the bald eagle to its native  
Massachusetts (45241468)  
2.20 Film: *Ballad in Blue* (1964, b/w). Heart-rending drama starring  
the blues singer Ray Charles, as himself, befriending an eight-year-old  
blind boy while in London on a concert tour. With Tom Bell.  
Directed by Paul Henreid (3054710)  
3.45 The Filmmakers. Cartoon fun (3101517)  
4.10 Pinocchio (r). (Ceefax) (s) (8108352) 4.35 The Real Wild Roadshow  
from Chester zoo (r). (Ceefax) (s) (8108352) 5.10 Newsround  
(3132772) 5.10 Byker Grove. Episode 15 of an 18-part children's  
drama series (r). (Ceefax) (3898604)  
5.35 Neighbours (r). (Ceefax) (s) (212352). Northern Ireland: Inside  
Ulster.  
6.00 Six O'Clock News with Peter Sissons and Anna Ford. (Ceefax)  
Weather (81)  
6.30 Regional news magazines (33). Northern Ireland: Neighbours (r).  
(Ceefax) (s)  
7.00 Some Mothers Do 'Ave 'Em. Michael Crawford stars as accident-  
prone Frank Spencer in an episode of Raymond Allen's 1970s  
comedy series. With Michelle Dotrice (r) (8684)  
7.30 EastEnders. (Ceefax) (s) (17)  
8.00 Citizen Smith: The Weekend. Tooting's urban guerrilla (Robert  
Lindsay) looks after a mate's girlfriend. (Ceefax) (3932)  
8.30 Brookside. Simon King's revealing insight into the behaviour of  
the town badger (r). (Ceefax) (5159)  
9.00 Nine O'Clock News with Maryn Lewis. (Ceefax) Regional news  
and weather (5371)



Earthmoving: Joanna Kerns plays a seismologist (9.30pm)

- 9.30 The Great Los Angeles Earthquake. The first episode of a two-  
part mini-series starring Joanna Kerns as a seismologist who  
predicts that a huge earthquake is about to hit Los Angeles. With  
Dan Lauria and Ed Begley Jr. Continues tomorrow at 9.30pm.  
(Ceefax) (s) (9085284)  
10.50 Film: *The Blue Knight* (1973). Gritty realistic police drama, based  
on the bestseller by Joseph Wambaugh. William Holden stars as an  
unorthodox Los Angeles cop, who tries to solve the murder of a  
prostitute before retiring from the force. With Lee Remick and  
Anne Archer. Directed by Robert Butler. (Ceefax) (2106623)  
12.30 Weather (3651172). 12.35 Close  
2.15 BBC Select. Executive Business Club (700163). Ends at 3.15

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## BBC2

- 8.00 News (9643246)  
8.15 Britain By The Bug. Insect body temperature (r) (9666197)  
8.30 Women of Our Century. A profile of the photographer Helen  
Muspratt (r) (12325)  
9.00 Sir James Anderson — My Way. The former chief constable of  
Greater Manchester talks about his life and career (r) (27555)  
9.30 Film: *The Brighton Strangler* (1945, b/w). Stilted thriller starring  
John Loder as a stage actor, knocked unconscious during an air  
raid, who awakes with no memory of the murder he's  
committing. With June Duprez. Directed by Max Nosseck (5191710)  
10.35 Film: *That's My Boy* (1951, b/w). Comedy starring Dean Martin as  
a football coach who takes timid hypochondriac Jerry Lewis under  
his wing. Directed by Hal Walker (5333284)  
12.10 Romance in the Stones. William Stukeley's 18th-century quest  
for standing stones (r) (2677913)  
1.00 After Hours. American entertainment magazine (78304555)  
1.20 Melvin and Maureen's Music-A-Grains. Music series (r) (s)  
(5667159) 1.35 Swim. The front crawl (r) (4522232)  
2.00 News and weather (34601265) followed by Chris Searle's  
Summer Season. Punch and Judy (r) (4025088)  
2.15 In the Garden: September. How to disguise drains (4026352)  
2.30 Sign Extra. A programme marking a decade of the BBC Computer  
Literacy Project (r) (94)  
3.00 News and weather (4053975) followed by All Our Children. The  
effects on children of continually being moved (r) (8081642)  
3.50 News and weather, regional news and weather (8087975)  
4.00 All About Nests. How birds build their nests (r) (6916913)  
4.10 Film: *The Beast from 20,000 Fathoms* (1953, b/w). Long-winded  
monster adventure, based on a short story by Ray Bradbury. An  
atomic bomb disturbs a sleeping prehistoric creature. Starring Paul  
Christian. Directed by Eugene Seitz (5611772)  
5.30 Gardeners' World presented by Geoff Hamilton (r) (10)  
6.00 Film: *Windom's Way* (1957). Well-made but conventional drama  
starring Peter Finch as a British doctor in the Far East trying to quell  
a native uprising. Directed by Ronald Neame (74938791)



Small is beautiful: Anglican priest, John Papworth (7.50pm)

- 7.50 Shaking the Heavens: No Man is an Island.  
CHOICE: John Papworth, Anglican priest and environmentalist,  
turns his back on his crowded London parish and smoothes the  
simple, rugged life of Rathlin Island off the coast of Northern  
Ireland. Papworth is a "small is beautiful" man who thinks  
government, industry and politics have become oppressively large  
and wants to replace this giantism with a return to grass roots  
democracy. It is a seductive notion, though whether Rathlin has  
the answers is another matter. Papworth is honest enough to point out  
the snags. The population of 100 or so relies on essentials such as  
eggs, milk and bread being brought over from the mainland. They  
have to cross the water for medical attention and secondary  
schooling. But there are no police on the island and apparently no  
crime and the locals feel they are running their own show. (Ceefax)  
(s) (644933)  
8.30 Floyd on Spain: Catalonia. The flamboyant chef visits Barcelona  
(Ceefax) (6401)  
9.00 The Mary Whitehouse Experience. Inevitable comedy (r) (s)  
(3913)  
9.30 The John Bull Business: The Big Game. Sir Paul Giamatti,  
the chairman of Glaxo, claims that companies can be big without being  
inhuman. (Ceefax) (705607)  
10.10 The Works: Slippery When Wet. The role of liquid engineering in  
the modern world. (Ceefax) (597)  
10.30 Newsnight with Peter Snow (733595)  
11.15 Nation. Trevor Phillips chairs the last debate in the series (436710)  
11.55 Weather (522826)  
12.00 Open University. Industrial Strife (56918). Ends at 12.30am

## ITV

- 6.00 TV-am (5196159)  
9.25 Jumble. The guests are Carol Vorderman and Michael Groh (s)  
(6790178) 9.55 Thames News (7260807)  
10.00 Adventures of the Galaxy Rangers. Cartoon (7270284)  
10.25 The Fantastic Adventures of Mr. Ross. Animation (r) (7273771)  
10.55 ITN News headlines (8038604)  
11.00 On Target. Farmyard antics (8048081)  
11.25 Just for the Record. Last in the series (r) (s) (1075265) 11.50  
Thames News (4584759) 11.55 Cartoon (5613333)  
12.10 Treasure Box. Early learning series (r) (5304826)  
12.30 ITN Lunchtime News. (Oracle) Weather (2372555) 1.05 Thames  
News (6964468) 1.15 Home and Away. (Oracle) (420333)  
1.45 A Country Practice (s) (429604)  
2.15 The Home Show. What your home says about you (444913)  
2.45 Families (s) (8547230) 3.10 ITN News headlines (4064081) 3.15  
Thames News (4063352)  
3.20 The Young Doctors (3176994)  
3.50 Children's ITV: The Beatles. Cartoon (r) (8414401) 4.00 Disney's  
Duck Tales (72) 4.30 Cartoon (4220333) 4.40 Children's Ward.  
Hospital drama series (r). (Oracle) (8985157)  
5.10 Bloodbustlers. Bob Holness hosts the teenage quiz (4532265)  
5.40 ITN Early Evening News with John Suchet. (Oracle) Weather  
(467975) 5.55 Thames Help (r) (780604)  
6.00 Home and Away (r). (Oracle) (49) 6.30 Thames News (71)



In happier times: Kate Dove as Elizabeth Feldmann (7.00pm)

- 7.00 Emmerdale. Elizabeth's livelihood is in jeopardy. With Kate Dove  
(Oracle) (5772)  
7.30 A Class of Their Own: Luks. The struggle by Coral Cash-Gibson to  
obtain a fitting education for her five-year-old daughter Luks, who  
has the youngest member of Menzies at the age of four (3)  
8.00 The Bill: Soap. A gunman threatens KCS Stamp and  
Quinn. With Graham Cole and Andrew Paul (4420)  
8.30 Shelley. Last in the comedy series, starring Hywel Bennett as the  
idle philosopher. Shelley enrolls in an evening class (s) (3555)  
9.00 Mistress of Suspense: Under a Dark Angel's Eye.  
CHOICE: After last week's twist, the Patricia Highsmith  
series rediscovers itself with a typically twisted tale which should hold  
the attention to the last frame. The excellent Ian Richardson plays  
an antique dealer who returns from abroad to visit the mother he  
has not seen since they parted on bad terms ten years ago. In the  
process he unlocks a veritable cupboard full of guilty secrets, as well  
as revealing some of his own. Peter Vaughan and Anna Massey  
shine as a shifty couple who are supposed to be looking after the  
old woman's interests, while trying to cope with a very nasty son.  
Attentive viewers may have little difficulty guessing the central  
puzzle but there are plenty of ramifications to sustain the interest.  
Not to mention a generous helping of corpses and an ironic twist to  
round things off. (Oracle) (6352)  
10.00 News at Ten. (Oracle) Weather (62866) 10.30 Thames News  
10.40 Film: *Nuclear Warhead*. India — A Dream Goes South.  
CHOICE: While Western countries are shutting down their  
nuclear reactors or putting them in mothballs, India boasts the  
fastest growing nuclear programme in the world. There are eight  
reactors in operation, six more under construction and plans for a  
further 14. This documentary from Yorkshire Television refuses to  
join the euphoria. It claims that the Indian nuclear programme has  
been developed in extreme secrecy, allowing little debate, and that  
there has been little regard for the safety of either workers in the  
industry or people living near it. The film is thick with images of sick  
and deformed children, said to be victims of radiation. It is a  
disturbing report, though a one-sided one, with the Indian  
government given no right of reply. (Oracle) (s) (595642)  
11.40 Prisoner: Call Black H (785623) 12.30am Video View (96260)  
1.30 The Equalizer. American crime drama (r) (92733)  
2.30 The Twilight Zone. Tale of mystery and suspense (r) (3731519)  
2.50 Donatelli with Rosemary Arnold (1640082)  
3.45 60 Minutes. American news magazine (5187043)  
4.30 I Want to Go Home. A woman kidnaps her children (22482)  
5.30 ITN Morning News (44173). Ends at 6.00

## CHANNEL 4

- 6.00 Channel 4 Daily (5187401)  
9.25 Radar Men from the Moon (b/w). Space adventures series  
(6880130) 9.40 Footrot. Animated cartoon adventures (5275325)  
9.55 Get Smart. Spoof espionage series (4277062)  
10.20 Star Test with the bower Chris Subank (r) (7272642)  
10.50 Remote Control. Anarchic comedy quiz (r) (s) (5721643)  
11.20 Things to Come. Innovative series about the future (r) (8057739)  
11.50 Roadshow. Cartoon from Poland (5626352)  
12.00 The Munsters: Eddie's Brother (b/w). Vintage American comedy  
series about a monstrous family (12389)  
12.30 Don't Quote Me. Geoffrey Perkins hosts the game show based on  
the prophetic words of the famous and infamous (r) (s) (44710)  
1.00 Sesame Street. The guest is Randy Travis (r) (49265)  
2.00 Film: *The House of Rothschild* (1934, b/w). Polished costume  
saga charting the fortunes of the banking dynasty 19th-century  
Europe. George Arliss stars in a dual role as father and son. With  
Loretta Young. Directed by Alfred Werker (912449)  
3.35 Land Above the Trees. How plants and animals adapt to survive  
in a harsh environment (3121371)  
4.00 A Houseful of Plants. A look at conservatories (r). (Teletext) (2)  
4.30 Countdown. Words and numbers game (s) (6)  
5.00 Simply the Best. Kit Chapman continues his gastronomic tour of  
Britain with a visit to The Royal Oak at Yattendon in Berkshire, the  
quintessential English pub (51178)  
5.30 Owl TV. In the last in the series, Michaela Strachan meets a family  
of cheetahs at Fota Wildlife Park in Ireland and David Solomon  
encounters three species of penguins at Belfast Zoo (78)  
6.00 Desmond's: Daydreams. Barbershop comedy with Norman  
Beaton and Carmen Munroe. Shirley wants to move house (r).  
(Teletext) (s) (591)  
6.30 Roseanne Live! A Virgin. Roseanne talks to daughter Becky about  
"the birds and bees". With Roseanne Arnold (1)  
7.00 Channel 4 News with Jon Snow. Weather (858553)  
7.50 Comment. A personal view (855307)  
8.00 My Dead Dad. The last episode of the deadpan comedy series.  
With Forbes Masson and Roy Hannon. (Teletext) (s) (2062)



Playing games: Michael Caine and Laurence Olivier (8.30pm)

- 8.30 Film: *Sleuth* (1972)  
CHOICE: Michael Caine versus Laurence Olivier was seen by  
some as putting a lightweight in the ring with a heavyweight but  
Caine more than held his own and the result was at least an  
honourable draw. The favouritism lies in the contrast in styles.  
Despite his many films Olivier remained basically a stage actor, who  
found it difficult to tone down his performance for the camera.  
Even in his quietest screen moments he could seem mannered.  
Caine, on the other hand, came up through television and films  
and knew all about underplaying. Anthony Shaffer's ingenious  
two-hander about a thriller writer luring a young man into his  
house to play deadly games was written for the theatre and the  
American director, Joseph L. Mankiewicz, makes little attempt to  
disguise the stage origins. Thanks to the stars it works splendidly.  
(Teletext) (2914284)  
11.05 Empty Nest. American comedy starring Richard Mulligan as a  
widowed doctor (770081)  
11.35 Goya: The Greasy Polo. A re-run of the six-part dramatised series  
about the life and works of the Spanish artist Goya. With English  
subtitles (r). (Teletext) (51791)  
12.35am Film: *Sadella* (1953). Pretentious romantic drama set in  
Morocco, starring Mel Ferrer as a French doctor who rescues Rita  
Garn from sorceress Wanda Rotha. With Cornel Wilde and Michel  
Simon. Directed by Albert Lewin (6479482). Ends at 2.00

## SATellite

- SKY ONE  
Via the Astra and Maripolo satellites  
6.00am Sky One (20512) 6.30 My Peppercorn  
(5410833) 6.45 Playhouse (195265) 7.00  
The Dick Cavett Show (71450) 9.30 The Pyramid  
Game (86178) 10.00 Let's Make a Deal  
(207391) 10.30 The Bold and the Beautiful  
(49791) 11.00 The Young and the Restless  
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